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June 25, at Great Waldingfield Rectory, Mrs. BRAITHWAITE, of a son.

June 26, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR L. B. PEILE, Vicar of Holy Trinity, of a daughter.

June 27, at Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. J. STANLEY WOODHOUSE, of a daughter.

June 28, at The Rectory, Drayton, Beauchamp, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. ERNEST JOHN M'CAUSLAND, of a son.

June 28, at Filkins Vicarage, Lechlade, Mrs. H. C. STURGES, of a son.

June 28, at Margate, the wife of Dr. W. C. SHAMAN, Dep. Inspector-General A.M.D., prematurely, of a son.

June 29, at Glenlea, Boxmoor, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR WILSON, M.A., of a son.

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MARRIAGES.

June 4, at the parish church of St. Andrew, Jamaica, FRANK G. LYNCH, Esq., eldest son of the late F. R. Lynch, Esq., of Spanish Town, to EMILY MAUD, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. H. ISAACS, M.A., Rector of the parish.

June 18, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Paddington, the Rev. ARTHUR H. NEVILLE-PARKER, son of the Rev. Ed. Parker, and grandson of the late Ed. Parker, of Browsholme and Alkincoats, to MARGARET ELEANOR HARGREAVES, elder daughter of the late JOHN HARGREAVES-KAY, of Sykes Holt, Balderstone, Lancashire.

June 24, at the parish church, Boxted, the Rev. HENRY COLLISON, Rector of East Bilney, Norfolk, to KATE, second daughter of the late Rev. HENRY COLLISON, of East Bilney, Norfolk.

June 24, at Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, the Rev. ARTHUR CORBET WHEELER, B.A., Oxon, to DORA, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS F. HILL, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Clapham-park, Surrey.

June 27, at Canterbury-road Chapel, Kilburn, GEORGE KNOLLIN, second son of the late Captain R. K. MARTIN, of Teignmouth, Devon, to JESSIE, second daughter of the late Rev. JOHN LEWIS, of Chatham.

June 30, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, the Rev. ARTHUR GORDON, third son of Alexr. Gordon, Esq., of Ashludie, Forfarshire, to ALICE MAUD, daughter of J. NIELD, Esq., 1, Ashburn-place, S.W.

June 30, at Lillington, the Rev. CLARENCE SMITH, Vicar of Marton, to ELIZA ELLEN AMY, eldest daughter of the Rev. NATHANAEL MILNE, of Lillington, Warwickshire, late Rector of Radcliffe, Lancashire.

June 30, at Christ Church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. ROBERT HARMER CRUCEFIX, to FANNY, widow of the late CHARLES LEWIS PACKE, of Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

June 30, at St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Rev. GEORGE MAXWELL EDMONDS, Rector of Stoke Doyle, eldest son of G. M. Edmonds, Esq., Oundle, to GERTRUDE EMILY WATSON, second daughter of the late Rev. W. Watson, Rector of Water Newton.

DEATHS.

June 24, at The Deane, Lockeridge, near Marlborough, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, widow of the late Rev. W. J. B. ANGELL, Vicar of Overton, Wilts.

June 26, at Upper Norwood, after a few hours' illness, Sir SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Baronet, of 18, Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, aged 71.

June 27, at Boxmoor, SUSAN MARGARET, the beloved wife of the Rev. A. C. RICHINGS, Vicar of Boxmoor, aged 67.

June 27, at Stonebyres, Lanark, DENIS ALBERT YELVERTON, infant son of the Hon. A. Y. and Mrs. BINGHAM.

June 28, at 18, Walpole street, Chelsea, KATE HULEATT, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Brady Huleatt, Rector of Rathbourney, County Clare.

June 28, at the Training College, Cheltenham, SARAH BENNETT, wife of the Rev. R. M. CHAMNEY.

June 28, at Croydon, of consumption, WINIFRED, fourth daughter of the Rev. G. R. ROBERTS, D.D., in her 21st year.

June 28, at Knowle Vicarage, Warwickshire, JOHN ERNEST HOWE, B.A. and M.B., Clare College, Cambridge, and M.R.C.S.E., son of the Rev. John Howe, M.A., Honorary Canon of Worcester and Vicar of Knowle, aged 27 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Monday the Chamber ratified the treaty of commerce concluded last year with Holland, and then resumed the Budget debate. On the estimates for public instruction, Mgr. Freppel moved to diminish the credits for superior instruction, on the ground that they were to be employed for establishing at the Universities chairs for the teaching of religious science, from which the Catholic religion was to be attacked. M. Goblet, Minister of Public Worship, replied that the various religions would, notwithstanding the suppression of the theological faculties, retain for some time to come a considerable place in the world, if only from an historical point of view. The chairs of religion and science would not be for polemic purposes, but for historical and literary research, and in the view of the Government provision ought to be made for confiding these high studies to *savants* like M. Havet and M. Renan (disapprobation from the Right and applause from the Left). Mgr. Freppel having declared that the Government only instituted an anti-religious system of theological instruction, the Chamber rejected his amendment by 339 to 97. On Wednesday the Chamber discussed the ecclesiastical estimates. The vote for canonries was rejected by 219 votes to 210, despite the declaration of the Government that the Senate would certainly reinsert it; but the Chamber, by 330 votes to 132, refused to strike out the ecclesiastical estimates in a lump.

The Chamber on Thursday approved the supplementary credit of 100,000 francs for the salaries of the clergy in Tunis and Algeria.

A large number of Socialist societies in Paris have drawn up an election programme which throws the Clémenceau manifesto into the shade. It calls for the abolition of the Presidency and of the Senate, a power to be vested in the Assembly to dismiss Ministers, plébiscites on the questions of war and constitutional revision, reductions in the number of functionaries and in salaries, the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, the separation of Church and State, the equality of legitimate and bastard children, the abolition of titles and of capital punishment, the gradual abolition of standing armies, the gratuitous education of all grades, the support of children at school by the nation, a political amnesty, the abolition of *octrois*, a progressive income tax, the abolition of collateral inheritance, the gradual abolition of the Public Debt, reduced hours of labour, the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen, the reorganisation of the Bank of France, prison reform, and the maintenance of disabled workmen.

ITALY.—The municipal elections at Rome this year have resulted in a Liberal victory. Out of the twenty-four elected eleven were on both Liberal and Clerical lists alike, while the remaining thirteen were returned by Liberal votes. No candidate was returned this year by an exclusively Clerical vote. With regard to the appointments announced for the approaching Consistory, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent observes that the elevation of three of the four Italian Cardinals excites much comment both at the Vatican and the Quirinal :—

"There is undoubtedly a party in the Sacred College disposed to accept conciliatory advances from Italy. The chief of this is Cardinal Laurenzi, formerly at Perugia with Leo XIII. The 'Perugian' section at the Vatican is now to be strengthened by the nomination of Mgr. Baccelli, brother of the former Minister of Public Instruction, Mgr. Schiaffino, a strong Italian, Archbishop Battaglini, of Bologna, who succeeded the militant Cardinal Parochi, and Mgr. Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua, whose brother is acting postmaster-general of the kingdom of Italy, and who was formerly the confessor of Queen Margherita."

GERMANY.—The Emperor is now able to drive out regularly at Ems, but his strength does not return as quickly as had been hoped, and last week alarming rumours were circulated. He is not able, as in former years, to walk in the morning, and he takes the waters in his room. His Majesty has presented a large bell to the Protestant church at Ems.

The Emperor on Wednesday took his first walk since he fell ill, six weeks ago. During the last few days, too, he has entertained several guests at his table.

AUSTRIA.—In the new Austrian Reichsrath 133 of the 353 deputies are new members. There are 188 of the Government party, 134 German Liberals, 18 of the Middle party, and 13 unattached, including Democrats, anti-Semitics, &c. Four members have been elected twice over.

The list of the thirty life Peers whom the Crown was empowered to create by the Hungarian House of Lords Reform Bill contains three noblemen holding Court appointments, three ex-Ministers, three merchants, three manufacturers, three university professors, one representative of literature, Paul Gyulay, the critic, editor of the *Buda-Pesth Review*, five governors of counties, one Croatian landowner, and two Jews—the one a doctor, the other a member of the Lower House, the Mayor of Buda-Pesth, and five other officials. A list of the new hereditary Magnates gives the following statistics :—There are 251 noble families in Hungary, of whom 206 were represented in the ungeformed House. The 3,000fl. qualification clause has reduced this number to 91, but among these 91 families 21 will command 115 votes, while the 70 others will muster 85.

A pastoral, signed by thirty-three Austrian Archbishops and Bishops, was issued last week embodying the resolutions passed at the Episcopal Conference that sat at Vienna from the 19th of February to the 2nd of March this year. The pastoral begins by condemning the ever-increasing irreligion, indifference, and materialism of the times. It denounces the spread of the habit of Sabbath-breaking and the doctrines and practice of Freemasonry. It condemns as pernicious all the newspapers except the small minority advocating the doctrines of the clericals. The Bishops have also presented a memorial to the Government asking that legal changes shall be carried out in the above-mentioned matters in accordance with their views.

INDIA.—The appointment of Lord R. Churchill has been received with favour both by the Anglo-Indian and Native press. Important exceptions among the former are the *Pioneer*, which objects to the selection as calculated to lead to Lord Dufferin's resignation, and the *Madras Mail*, which considers Lord Randolph too young and inexperienced to have autocratic authority over India during a great crisis.

The prospects of this year's revenue are thus far promising. The monsoon has apparently set in regularly. Much nepends on the railway receipts; which, again, depend on the results of the American and English harvests. If exports revive, the deficit will be proportionately reduced.

The following resolution was passed by the South Indian Church Union at their meeting, dated Madras, the 30th May, 1885. "The S.I.C.U. take this opportunity of giving expression to their feelings of profound regret and alarm with which they have heard of the recent decision of the Standing Committee S. P. G., to withdraw their Mission from Vellore in the North Arcot District, at the bidding of a Dissenting body, viz., the Arcot branch of the Reformed Church in America. Thirty years ago, the S.P.G., after working for some sixty years in this mission field, was forced to withdraw its agents from this station on account of pecuniary embarrassments, and our native brother-Churchmen were left almost entirely destitute of the Church's means of grace. In the year 1874 a chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment stationed at Vellore, realising the responsibility attaching to his office as a clergyman of the English Church, and moved by the solicitations and spiritual destitution of these unshepherded souls, employed a catechist to help him in ministering to them; and subsequently the M.D.C.S.P.G. formally re-occupied their old field of missionary labour. This act of the Local Committee was, however, vigorously resented and opposed by the agents of the above-mentioned Dissenting body, who, erroneously assuming that the S.P.G., had formally pledged itself not to re-occupy its old fieid of missionary work in that district, and relying upon the support of the Bishop of the Diocese, appealed to the Home Committee against the resumption by the Local Committee of the S.P.G. of missionary work at Vellore. This appeal, the S.I.C.U. regret to say, was only too successful, for imperative orders have recently been issued by the Standing Committee to the Local Committee to retire from all further missionary work in these parts. These orders the Local Committee, after repeated protests, have been obliged, with great reluctance, to carry out. The unfortunate condition in which our native Christian brethren were left, for a considerable number of years, in the first instance, gives little or no hope that their spiritual interests will be better looked after in the future, now that the S.P.G. has retired, for a second time, from the Vellore Mission."

AFGHANISTAN.—It is reported that Rs. 10,00,000 are to be sent to the Ameer immediately. According to a Reuter's telegram from Bombay, it is reported from Cabul that Isa Khan, aided by his Russian allies, has risen in insurrection against Abdullah Khan. Isa Khan has gone to Khanabad, and has seized treasure, valued at £1,000,000, belonging to the Ameer. No confirmation of this news has as yet been received at Simla or St. Petersburg. Isa or Ishak Khan was Governor of Afghan Turkestan. Khanabad lies about fifty miles south of the Oxus, which river divides Afghan Turkestan from the Russian-protected State of Bokhara. Khanabad is notable as having been the headquarters of the present Ameer before he was summoned to the throne of Afghanistan, and the negotiations between him and the British officers were carried on there. From Teheran it is reported that the Russians are building a bridge across the Murghab.

SPAIN.—The cholera, which last week had only shown itself in Murcia, Valencia, and Castellon, and in a few cases in Madrid, has now extended to the provinces of Alicante, Cuenca, Saragossa, and Toledo, according to the official bulletin issued on Wednesday 1,135 cases of cholera and 519 deaths occurred on Tuesday.

1,487 cases of cholera and 692 deaths are reported as having occurred on Wednesday. The rumour of an increase in Aranjuez has not been confirmed. King Alfonso, without consulting any one, went on Thursday morning to Aranjuez, where the cholera is raging, and where he visited the hospitals and the cholera patients, returning to Madrid in the evening, where he was enthusiastically received.

EGYPT.—The *Times* has published the following statements of two Egyytian non-commissioned officers, belonging to the garrison of Khartoum, respecting the fall of that city; they are dated Cairo, June 6 :—

Statement by Sergeant Ibrahim el Kadi, who had been in the Soudan three years, and who formed part of the garrison of Khartoum under Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy :—

All the troops in Khartoum were distributed along the fortifications, and ceased not to fight against the enemy day and night. The food of the troops consisted principally of biscuit. As other kinds of provisions failed on account of the siege, gum was eaten and the pith of the date trees. The officers' horses were eaten, and a soldier was thought clever if he could get hold of a piece of meat. When the soldiers of the Mahdi knew there were no provisions in Khartoum they attacked the town at dawn, having crossed from Omdurman during the night. They killed freely and pillaged the goods of the merchants. At the end of three days the town was in ruins, the men, including the old and sick, were killed, but the women were saved alive. About fifty soldiers, who had not been killed, including the sergeant who relates this, were brought before the Mahdi, and said they would join his cause. The Mahdi ordered them to be stripped naked and let go. The soldiers of the Mahdi killed Gordon Pasha the first day they arrived in Khartoum. They called on him to submit and to become Mussulman, but he refused and was killed with a blow of a sword after he had killed ten of those who attacked him. Ibraham Bey Fawzig, Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy, and the doctor Abdoo Effendi are still alive. The Mahdi is a man of about forty-five, with an affable countenance. He wears a robe of dark-coloured cotton and sandals. His prestige and influence with his army is very great. The narrator and some other soldiers escaped and walked to Berber, begging for food on the way. Berber was in ruins, and governed by the Emir Mahomed el Kheir, who had two steamers. The sergeant continued his journey on foot as far as Assouan, whence he was sent to Cairo.

Statement by Sergeant Ahmed Mahomed Saleh, who was attached to the troops who garrisoned the palace of Gordon Pasha :—

Khartoum was in a critical state for want of food for some time before it was captured. An ardeb of maize cost 1,000dols., an oke of lentils 30f., and an oke of rice 10f. The Mahdi ordered Walad el Neghourry, with 25,000 men, to fill up the ditch of the fortification and make the ground level. This was done with the knowledge and connivance of several of Gordon's officers, such as Faragh Pasha, Ahmed Bey Aly Gallab, and Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy. After the ditch had been levelled, during the night the rebels rushed in at dawn and killed every one they met. They attacked the palace of Gordon Pasha and killed him after he had killed two of them. They cut off his head, and sent it to the Mahdi. The massacre was continued, and the soldiers of the Mahdi pillaged everything. When the steamers with the English soldiers arrived at Khartoum the army of the Mahdi kept up a heavy fire upon them and made them go back. The coming of the steamers was made known beforehand to the rebels by the Arabs, who told them daily of all that happened to the north. The fortifications of Khartoum were very strong and the garrison about 18,000 men. Without treachery the enemy could never have got in. Once masters of the town the rebels killed the greater part of the soldiers. Faragh Pasha and Ahmed Bey Aly Gallab were also killed, but Hassan Bey el Bahnassawy was sent to the Mahdi. The women were sold as slaves, the most beautiful being kept for the Mahdi himself. All that happens in Egypt is made known to the rebels by letters which are sent from Egypt. The sergeant heard that the Emir Nur Angara had been sent by the Mahdi with 25,000 men to Kordofan against those who have rebelled against him, and another Emir, Waled el Negoum, with 15,000 men, has been ordered to Dongola, but had not started. It was said that 20,000 people were killed in Khartoum, many of whom remained unburied. Slatin Bey was a prisoner with the Mahdi and kept in chains. There were about fifteen other Europeans with the Mahdi at Omdurman, who were dervishes. The sergeant remained for two months with Hussein Parna Khalifa, after which he escaped to Egypt, and arrived at Assouan an the 27th of April. He had heard it said that the English soldiers had killed in all about 25,000.

Several fresh documents from the Mahdi are published by the Vienna *Akhbar*, containing one or two statements of more than ordinary interest. In a letter to the Emir of Shendy, the rebel leader writes :—

"Thou tellest me that the residence of the former Sultans of Shendy has been destroyed, and that the jackals and lions are living in their palace. Herewith thou receivest a sum of money, 600 telluris, to defray the cost of repairing the palace, for I think of instituting there a medresseh, or school of divinity, for 250 talamirs, or theological students. To this purpose I intend to devote one-third of the ransom which I shall receive for the Christian missionaries and nuns who are in my hands."

Another document contains a proclamation of the Mahdi to his army, and runs as follows :—

"To all the faithful who are fighting for God, the Prophet, and his servant, Mahomet Achmet,—How are you faithful when you are again murmuring because you are prevented from making pilgrimages to Mecca by the continuance oi the war? Do you not know that killing an infidel is more agreeable to God than offering prayers for a thousand months? Do you not know that not only from Mecca, the mother of cities, but also that from every field of battle, a path leads to Paradise? Oh! ye faithful, I assure you that if you die in the morning fighting against the infidels, you will, even ere it is noon, be with the Prophet in Paradise. Silken robes of green will clothe you, and golden bracelets adorn you. You will repose by the banks of cool river, sipping refreshing drinks, while sixty ever youthful houris, bright as the moon, will smile upon you."

It is stated Khalifa Pasha is on his way to Cairo, bearing letters from the Mahdi to the Khedive, which, it is conjectured, call upon the Khedive to embrace the new faith or to expect an invasion of Egypt.

Lord Wolseley and several members of his staff will leave Egypt on Thursday next, on their return to England.

The statement that Dongola is to be held as far as Akasheh is officially confirmed.

A dinner has been given at Sydney by the Ministry of New South Wales, in honour of the officers of the Soudan Contingent. Lord Augustus Loftus, to whose support of the movement hearty sympathy was borne, said he regarded the incident as of great value, in showing the sympathetic union between the Colonies and the mother country. Most of the speakers were of opinion that the action of New South Wales had done more to promote federation than anything else.

IRELAND.

Lord Spencer held a farewell reception at Dublin Castle on Saturday. The superintendants and inspectors of the City police were also drawn up and addressed by the noble Earl, who paid a warm tribute to the conduct and forbearance of the force during the troubled time of his Viceroyalty. The Earl and Countess were escorted by Lancers to the railway station, the inhabitants generally cheering them warmly. Two organised bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations, but there was no disturbance requiring the interference of the police. At Kingstown, where Lord and Lady Spencer embarked for Holyhead, the farewell was both respectful and cordial.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon and Sir W. Hart-Dyke (Chief Secretary for Ireland), attended by their private secretaries, Captain Jekyll, R.E., and Mr. Browning, arrived at Kingstown on Monday afternoon, and were received by Mr. Gibson (the Lord Chancellor), Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B. (Under-Secretary), and Colonel Forster (Master of the Horse). The party arrived at Westland-row about a quarter to six o'clock, where they were heartily received by the populace. Their Excellencies drove to the Viceregal Lodge, escorted only by two mounted police.

The Privy Council met in Dublin Castle on Tuesday, when Earl Carnarvon was sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir W. Hart-Dyke as Chief Secretary. The event was signalled by a salute of twenty-one guns.

Mr. Edward Gibson was sworn in as Lord Chancellor of Ireland on Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the Privy Council, held in Dublin Castle, presided over by the Earl of Carnarvon. The oaths of office were administered by Sir William Kaye, Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland. His Lordship had previously taken the judicial oaths before Lord Justice Fitzgerald. The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. J. Mayne Collis, barrister, his private secretary, Mr. Arnold Lawson his purse-bearer, and Mr. W. B. Cusack Kaye his trainbearer. His Lordship took his seat on Thursday morning for the first time in the Dublin Chancery Court. The court was crowded to excess by legal gentlemen and the general public, the back benches being occupied by ladies. His Lordship, who was greeted with applause as he appeared on the bench, bowed to those present, and then directed the list to be called, whereupon the business was proceeded with.

The Right Rev. Bishop M'Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, arrived in Mullingar on Thursday afternoon, and was heartily welcomed. The town was decorated, and the streets were crowded with people. The Bishop was received at the station by representatives of the municipal and other bodies, and was presented with an address of welcome. In the evening there was a banquet in his honour, and later on there were fireworks and illuminations. Bands paraded the town and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Artisans' Exhibition, which has been organised to encourage the working classes by giving them personally, and not their employers, credit for their work, was opened last week in Dublin in a building specially erected for the purpose. It has sought and has received the support of all parties, and when an attempt was made to display political feeling on the day of opening a great majority of the audience promptly suppressed the ill-timed demonstration.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., has given his support to the ambitious proposal to carry a canal, navigable by large vessels, across Ireland from Dublin to Galway. A letter on this subject from him was read and ordered to be printed by the committee now sitting to inquire into Irish industries. In this Sir E. Watkin says :—

"The idea in my mind is that Ireland should be the half-way house between England and the continent of America, and that the canal should not merely be a navigable watercourse for the largest ships, but also practically a long dock from one end to the other, upon the margin of which various trades might be carried on. It is difficult to over-estimate the benefit arising from the great volume of commerce and passenger traffic passing through Ireland. In addition to this, a saving of time, of insurance, of expenses, and the avoidance of much uncertainty and risk, would be of incalculable advantage to British commerce generally. On all grounds it ought, therefore, to be an imperial work, carried out at the risk of the three kingdoms."

In a foot-note Sir E. Watkin adds :—

"I have considered the question of making a tunnel between a point near Port Patrick and Donaghadee. The distance is twenty miles. The work is not impossible, but from the nature of the soundings and the position of the *strata* it would be very costly and difficult."

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury having had his attention drawn to the distress prevailing at Wolverhamption, where hundreds of working men are walking about the streets, while their families are in a state of the utmost destitution, owing to the want of employment, wrote on Thursday morning, in reply, that the whole question of depression of trade, and the consequences arising therefrom, will be shortly taken up and very carefully considered by the Government.

Mr. RAIKES, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Mold, said that all the country could look or hope for from them was that they should wind up the session by passing the Estimates, that they should conclude pending negotiations and ratify proposals which had been made by their predecessors in office, and make preparations for the verdict of the country in the great political struggle which was approaching. The Conservative party, with a feeling of pure loyalty and patriotism, had been obliged to take up an embarrassing position as the result of the meddling and bungling of their predecessors, and all that Conservatives asked was, that the present Government should not be insulted and derided because they would have to conclude arrangements and proposals entered into by their predecessors. The speaker severely criticised the recent speeches of Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke, whose language, he was inclined to think, even Mr. Biggar would regard with disgust. The one idea of the Liberal party in legislation was to plunder from the employer of labour, the tradesman, or the poor ratepayer.

Lord HENRY LENNOX, M.P., speaking at a banquet on the occasion of the opening of the new Southsea Railway on Wednesday, said that there had been a great deal of flourish and fanfaronade about the naval battles in Bantry Bay, but it would be his duty in Parliament on Monday to show the country what the fleet, which was supposed to represent the majesty and glory of the British Empire, really consisted of. He would ask whether of all the ironclads in Bantry

Bay three were less than fifteen or sixteen years old, and whether the fleet of the nation should be represented by obsolete types of vessels. It was no party question, and he publicly declared that, though the two great parties had changed seats in the House of Commons, he would watch the conduct of the Tory Admiralty, and, if necessary, denounce their shortcomings as he had denounced the shortcomings of their predecessors.

Lord Cranborne, eldest son of the Prime Minister, was one of the chief speakers at a Conservative meeting held at Cranborne, Dorset, on Saturday evening. After the meeting had been addressed by Mr. Bond, the Conservative candidate for East Dorset, Lord Cranborne, after some remarks on the proposal to disestablish the Church and the rights of property, said that at the present moment there were two entirely different questions which formed part of every political speech made and political subject brought forward. In the first place, there was the difference between Conservatism and Radicalism. There was the difference between the policy of the late Government and the policy which was to be of the present Government. Let them be perfectly fair, and say that because a Radical Government was in office that was no reason why there should be an entire mismanagement of the foreign affairs of this country. Still, what had been the result of having the late Government in office? To all Liberals in the House they might truthfully say, "You have supported a Government which inclined to Radical theories; you have supported a Government which was entirely incompetent to carry on the affairs of the country." Now, the charge which was brought against Mr. Gladstone's Administration was not so much that they had a wrong policy, but that they had no policy at all. Let them not be frightened at the word "policy," as policy merely meant the method of conducting any particular line of business in which a man might be engaged. A farmer had a policy, a tradesman had a policy; everybody had a policy in their particular line of life. Now, supposing a farmer were to say, "I think my land is suitable for corn," and after saying so and planting the grain, he altered his mind and said, "I think my land is better suited for grass." And then still further, as soon as the grass began to show through the ground supposing the farmer to say, "I think, after all, my land would be better laid down to turnips," and proceeded to lay it down accordingly, what would be the result of such a policy as that? Why, the farmer would simply be ruined. Again, supposing that after a farmer had cut his hay he neglected to carry it, although fine weather prevailed—supposing he put off carrying it, because he had other things to do, until the rain came and spoiled it, would that be good policy on the part of the farmer? It would be no policy at all, or, as described in political language, a too-late policy. That was exactly the kind of policy her Majesty's Government had been perpetually adopting in the Transvaal, in Egypt, and elsewhere. They must not, however, expect the new Government to declare their policy at once. It had been often said that the Opposition was like a doctor before he was called in; he would not prescribe before being called in. But in this case the Tory Party had been called in, and he (Lord Cranborne) could answer for it that the present would not be a Government of "no policy." There would be a policy; the doctor would prescribe for the country. How had the present change in the House of Commons been brought about? Mr. Gladstone in 1880 went into office with a majority of upwards of 120, and yet, without a dissolution of Parliament, that majority had dwindled away, and Mr. Gladstone had been turned out of office. Neither was it the bye-elections which had turned him out, because those elections had been few in number. Therefore it must have been brought about by a change in the opinion of many of the followers of Mr. Gladstone. He believed that the Moderate Liberals were men of "English principles," men who would uphold the honour and interests of the country; but those were not the principles of the rising section of the Liberal party, and if they got into Parliament they would vote for Mr. Chamberlain and his crew. In conclusion, he appealed to the new electors around him to support the Conservative candidates at the next election, and sat down amidst great cheering.

A largely-attended meeting of the electors of Tettenhall (West Staffordshire) was held on Saturday evening to hear an address from Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. When the Redistribution Bill comes into operation Tettenhall will be included in the King's Winford Division of Staffordshire, for which Mr. Hill is the Conservative candidate. Lieutenant-Colonel Thorneycroft presided. Mr. Hill, who was enthusiastically received, said that the public knowledge of the character of the late Ministry led to the certain feeling that there could have been no absolute agreement upon the policy pursued as regarded South Africa, the Soudan, the frontier of India, and Ireland. The Cabinet was in imminent danger of internal disruption, and advantage was taken of the motion of Sir M. Hicks-Beach to allow a breaking up of the Cabinet to occur. He was informed that at any time of the night a majority for the Government could easily have been obtained. In any case the division was allowed to be taken when men stayed away who have given excuses which have hardly ever been paralleled. This showed the disintegration of the Liberal party. It showed a certain number of men viewing the great question of the government of the country from an entirely different point of view from that adopted by others. No doubt on many important questions, those of Egypt, Ireland, colonial policy, and the land laws, differences of opinion also existed, and these divergences led to the political crisis. Under the circumstances he thought the Conservatives would have done better in insisting on the late Government remaining in office until an appeal could be made to the country. He could not believe that any good could come from a carrying on of government by a helpless, defeated, and discredited Government, and he believed the Conservatives would in November have come before the country more clearly than they could possibly do as those who had been temporarily in charge of the Government. At the next general election, therefore, the question before the electors will probably be not so much as to which of the late parties they should support, but as to the measures and the policy on which the constituencies hold decided opinions. He took it for granted that at that meeting all were determined to uphold the Church and State, believing in the advantages of an Established Church and a hereditary monarchy. To the progressive Conservatives of the present day there might arise some different combination of leaders to which they might rather give adherence than to the present Cabinet. He did not mean to say anything that may seem to show a want of confidence in those leaders, but the present Cabinet could not but be considered as a temporary Administration, for whilst it contained most valued names, it contained also some, the mention of whom as part of a governing body before any assembly would meet with derisive cheers. One of the most important matters to be dealt with would be the condition of the finances of the country, and an inquiry as to the possibility of raising taxation by duties on the importation of manufactured articles must command the careful attention of the House of Commons. He was glad to see that this had now become with the Conservative side of the House a great question. Again, as to the land laws, it was necessary to remove all restrictions on the transfer of land, to render its absolute conveyance cheaper, and to prevent the tying up of land beyond the lives of persons living. As to Ireland, he had voted against the grave interference with the liberty of the Press enacted by the Coercion Act, and he rejoiced that it had become necessary to govern Ireland without a Coercion Act. The last point to which he would allude was the important topic of Federation. He believed it would be quite possible to create a Federal Parliament of members elected by the mother country and the colonies, to deal with matters of Imperial defence and of international arrangements, which were indifferently managed at present. With regard to the coming general election, those would be the highest lovers of their country who, looking to what they regarded as the essential features of the Constitution, and looking to what would be the best for the country, would see what men would best carry into operation their views.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., speaking at a dinner of the Eighty Club in Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday night, said he believed that at the next general election a new and a brighter era for the Liberal party would begin. Mr. Gladstone had refused a peerage, and those who loved and admired him interpreted the refusal to mean that in November next he would lead his party to the poll. They wanted Mr. Gladstone, and, what was more important, the millions of Liberals whom he had led to victory in 1880. They rejoiced that Mr. Gladstone had not gone up to the House of Lords. It was not for Mr. Gladstone to go up to the Lords, but for the Lords, as they had so often done before, to come down to Mr. Gladstone. As to the change of Government, he very much doubted whether the public opinion of the great mass of Englishmen and Scotchmen would be seriously affected by the Tories being in office or out of it. That opinion was made up already. The new voters were assured that they had everything to hope from the spontaneous ardour and conviction of the Liberals, and nothing, or worse than nothing, from the reluctant and perfunctory concessions of their opponents. The Liberalism of the great multitude of the new voters lay far too deep to be seriously and widely affected by anything which might occur between this and next November. The Tory party were under an illusion—which, in the long run, might prove a very serious illusion—about the agricultural labourer. The agricultural labourers were not such fools as their would-be leaders took them for. They were not actuated by selfish, or childish, or ignoble motives in their choice of a party any more than any other class of our people. They were Liberals because, from experience of life, from observation of public affairs and public men, they were convinced that the greatness of the country and the welfare of those who resided in it had depended, did depend, and would continue to depend for a period beyond what any living man could foresee, on the prevalence of Liberal principles, and on their embodiment in the legislation of Parliament and the action of the Executive. No one who witnessed the triumph of Mr. Parnell's followers after the Division on the Budget—no one who had studied the Nationalist press before and since that event—could doubt that, in the opinion of the Nationalist party, the game of what had hitherto been known as "law and order" was up in Ireland. For three years the Nationalists had been working to upset Lord Spencer, and now they had done it. They were an integral and indispensable part of the majority which had turned out the Government, and it was impossible to deprive them of their share in the spoils of victory; and the more so, as what they wanted were not places and pensions and titles, but a change in the system of Administration. Lord Richard Grosvenor also spoke.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, speaking on Thursday at the fifth annual dinner of the South Kensington Conservative Club, held at the Club-house in Hogarth-road, said:—Whatever success he had attained in the borough was due in great measure to the friends—many of whom he saw around him—who had so ably and so kindly seconded his every effort during the four years he had been before the constituency. It always gave him the greatest pleasure to be present at their annual banquet, but on this occasion he could not fail to notice the absence of their late President, Sir Sibbald Scott, and to lament in him the loss of a most sincere friend, a genuine Conservative, and a kindly-disposed gentleman. On the last occasion he addressed them few thought that the statesmen whose portraits decorated their walls would now be holding the seals of office. He thought with Mr. Lindsay that the circumstances under which Her Majesty's late Ministers resigned should be constantly brought forward on every platform. They vacated office wholly and solely as a set of deserters, because they quarrelled among themselves about the Irish question, and because they had brought about a state of affairs in Europe which they dared not face. Nothing short of a combined attack upon our ships, colonies, and commerce had been the intention of United Europe. So thoroughly had Mr. Gladstone brought us into conflict with great Powers, such as France and Russia, and into disrepute with the central Powers of Europe, that we saw at last those Powers combining to oust us from Egypt, and menacing to deprive us of that authority which was so necessary to us in the Suez Canal. He therefore contended that the present Government had assumed office at a moment of the greatest possible anxiety and responsibility. It would tax the energies of the best brains amongst them so to arrange matters as to extricate the country from the muddle and turmoil into which the late Government had plunged it. As regarded foreign affairs the concert of the Powers was directed only against the England of Mr. Gladstone, but now that Lord Salisbury held the seals of the Foreign Office, he would be remembered in Europe as the friend and companion of Lord Beaconsfield, who brought us peace with honour. It was certain that the Central States would welcome the advent of the Conservatives to power, and however short a time they might hold it, there was no doubt that measures might be adopted to redeem a great deal of the evil done in the past. Those Powers which were almost in conflict with us—Russia and France—would find it to their interest to make some arrangement in Afghanistan and the Suez Canal which would be satisfactory to them and far better for us than anything the late Government could have accomplished. Home affairs, too, were in an extremely precarious condition. He had every reason to believe that the conduct of the Radicals in Parliament would continue to be destructive and dangerous in the extreme, and that they would seize every opportunity of attacking her Majesty's Government. He hoped they would have better taste, but if not he trusted Lord Salisbury and his Government would stand firm, for, having accepted office, they were bound to retain it until the nation could be consulted. It was their duty to set England right with Europe, and to consult together so that in November they might be able to issue a manifesto to the nation of such a fair, manly, Conservative, and patriotic schedule of measures as should command its own way in the country. They had not a few advantages, if they looked them fairly in the face, and one of the greatest was the determined attitude of the Radical party, who, he believed, would no longer mislead the people. He had too much faith in Englishmen to believe that the doctrines of Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Charles Dilke or Mr. Courtney could find support. It was false to say, as Mr. Courtney had said, that the county gentlemen were opposed to the people. He had always found the reverse to be the case, and the working classes must be shown that men who advocated such theories were traitors to their country. The approaching conflict in November would be bitter in the extreme, for it would be a conflict between the party of order and the party of revolution, and unless the former did its duty national disaster must follow. If, however, they worked as he had known them to work, there would be, with the statesmen now in power, a long life before the Conservative party. It would be a great future if the party of order could have the honour and glory of saying, "We have saved old England, we are her true children, and have handed down a glorious inheritance to our posterity."

The Paris paper *Justice* publishes the following letter addressed by Mr. Bright to his friend, M. Frédéric Passy, deputy and member of the Institute: "My dear M. Passy,—I received in due course your too amiable letter of the 3rd of April, and the speeches you delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on your new corn laws. I have read those speeches with great interest. For them to have failed to convince the Chamber nothing less was required than the too prevalent ignorance of your fellow-countrymen on the question under discussion. Some attempts have also been made in England to bring the question of protection to the fore under the name of fair trade, but those attempts have failed miserably. If the nations of Europe would accept the liberty of commerce—that is to say, low Customs tariffs, or even the suppression of Custom-houses—Europe might advance rapidly towards an era of perpetual peace. At the present time all nations see their resources devoured by the insatiable requirement of militarism and of those who live by it. You add to your enormous public debt every year, and we add to our military expenses. The faults we have committed have placed us in Egypt in presence of all sorts of difficulties and responsibilities. You are in the same situation in Madagascar and Tong-king. The interests of nations are sacrificed to the most miserable and culpable fancies of foreign policy, and, unfortunately, neither your fellow-countrymen nor mine are able to understand the folly of that policy. We possess in England, as you do in France, a broad suffrage and Democratic institutions; but our policy remains almost exactly what it was formerly, and the veritable interests of the masses are trodden under foot and disregarded for the false notions of glory and national honour. I cannot help thinking that Europe is rapidly marching towards a great catastrophe. The crushing weight of its military system cannot be borne with patience during an indefinitely long period, and the wrath of peoples driven to despair may not tarry long before it sweeps away the personages who occupy thrones, and the pretended statesmen who govern in their name. Your nation has not lost all moral sense, and it is to that I cling in order not to feel discouraged. When moral sense is wanting I see nothing for a people but darkness and perils. I trust that your country and mine may remain not only at peace but on terms of real friendship. I fear our newspapers in Paris and London are too prone to excite ill-will between us. But since 1860, the date of our dear friend Cobden's treaty, the jealousies and reciprocal fears which existed have happily to a great extent given place to better sentiments."

The officers of the National Liberal Federation have issued a circular on the political situation. The transfer of executive power (it observes) "has occurred, not in accordance with the deliberately expressed will of a majority of the House of Commons, or at the desire of the nation, but by means of a combination between the Tory party and the followers of Mr. Parnell, the success of the coalition being rendered possible by the absence of a large number of members returned by their constituents to support a Liberal Government." The circular concludes:—"For the Liberals this period must be one of incessant watchfulness and of active preparation. Rooted hostility to Russia, the adoption of a "forward" policy in India and Central Asia, menace to European Powers in regard to Egypt, the maintenance of a repressive system in Ireland, and the adoption of a method of taxation with a special view to the benefit of the landed interest—these are among the doctrines which have been openly proclaimed by the leading members of the Tory Ministry. If their views were carried into effect the country would be in imminent danger of foreign war and of domestic conflict. The only possible safeguard is that, while fairly enabling them to conduct necessary official business, the majority of the House of Commons should assert its authority by refusing them permission to overstep that limit, and by resisting whatever attempts they may make to carry out in office the views and measures which they have advocated in Opposition. It is especially incumbent upon Liberal organisations in the country to keep watch upon the proceedings in Parliament, to make instant protest against any deviation from the path of safety, to form and instruct public opinion upon the great questions about to be submitted to the constituencies, and to demand that no consideration of party advantage shall be permitted to delay an appeal to the judgment of the nation by a dissolution of Parliament and a general election at the earliest possible moment allowed by the law."

A meeting of the electors of the new division of of West Islington was held on Monday night at the Gifford Hall, Gifford-street, Caledonian-road, for the purpose of presenting a requisition signed by upwards of 1,000 electors, to Dr. Danford Thomas, requesting him to contest the division in the Conservative interest. Mr. F. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., presided on the platform, with him being Dr. Danford Thomas, Mr. J. B. Maple, Mr. Wildey Wright, and other gentlemen. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the requisition was most influentially and numerously signed, and more signatures could easily have been obtained. It bore the names of men of all classes in the borough, including working men, whom the Conservative party were most anxious to have in their ranks. The Conservatives believed in the working classes, and he felt sure that if they would but give Dr. Thomas a patient hearing, they would go away with the determination to support him at the next election, and return him at the head of the poll. There were times in the history of a nation when it was the duty of men to come forward on behalf of their country. The present crisis was one of those, and he therefore called upon Dr. Thomas to do battle with the Radicalism and Socialism which were everywhere to be found. They were bound to be Englishmen before being politicians, and he would ask all thinking men whether they were satisfied with the position in which the country was placed at the present moment. Diplomatic defeats, enormous expenditure, purposeless slaughter, and excessive tension of foreign relations formed the legacy left by the late Government as a consequence of the Midlothian speeches. They had scuttled out of every country in which they had been engaged, and were steeped up to their lips in blood. There was the blood of one man which had been shed by the late Government which no Englishman could ever forget, namely, that of the gallant Gordon, whose journals would show the sort of life which had been sacrificed. The late Government also had made themselves remarkable for the biggest Budget ever introduced into the House of Commons, and Mr. Bright, who some years since protested against a £74,000,000 Budget brought in by a Conservative Government, was conspicuous by his absence instead of being present to oppose it. Dr. Thomas would possibly have a difficult task before him in opposing Mr. Richard Chamberlain, but in the name of the constituency he presented the requisition and trusted that Dr. Thomas would cordially respond to it. Dr. Thomas, in accepting the invitation, returned his thanks to those who had so honoured him, and expressed himself in favour of extending the franchise to shop assistants over 21 years of age, the maintenance of two legislative Chambers—though he was not opposed to necessary reforms—the preservation of the national morality by the close connection of the State with a pure religion, the defence of the rights of liberty and property, a closer relationship with our colonies, non-centralisation in the government of the metropolis, leasehold enfranchisement, and social reforms generally which were for the benefit of the working classes.

A demonstration, organised by the Radical Working Men's Clubs of the metropolis, was held in Hyde-park on Sunday afternoon in opposition to the disfranchisement of voters who have received parochial medical relief. The gathering was favoured with fine weather, and some ten thousand men participated in the proceedings. The following resolutions were adopted at all the six platforms:—

That in the opinion of this great meeting the action of the House of Lords in depriving of the rights of citizenship a large proportion of the electorate because of the receipt of medical relief is a grievous wrong deliberately inflicted upon a poor and helpless class of our fellow-countrymen, and we pledge ourselves not to relax any efforts until this shameful injustice is removed.

That this meeting considers that the existence in this country of a large number of otherwise duly qualified voters, smarting under a sense of injustice, is a danger to the commonwealth, and demands from the Government facilities for the early passage of Mr. Jesse Collings's Bill to remove their disabilities.

Speaking at the demonstration against the medical relief disqualification clauses of the Reform Act in Hyde-park, Mr. Michael Davitt declared that the impression created by *United Ireland*, that there was hostility in the National public opinion of Ireland to the contemplated visit of Mr. Chamberlain to that country, was a wrong impression. The National democracy of Ireland would not take up any attitude which might place them in the false position that they were desirous of keeping English statesmen out of Ireland, lest their representations as to the failure of Castle rule, and the determination of the people to abolish landlords, should be shown to be exaggerated. Let Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill go to Ireland and learn the wants and views of the people before doing what they had done in the past—legislate without such knowledge. But from that platform he would warn both Tory tacticians and Messrs. Chamberlain and Dilke that any effort on the part of any English party—Radical or Tory—to pass halfway measures on the National question for Ireland would receive no more favour at their hands than had already been shown to the sham Land and Labourers Acts recently passed for their country. They demanded, and would be satisfied with nothing less than, the right to manage their own affairs as completely as Canada and Australia were allowed to manage theirs, and unless these concessions to common justice and common sense were made, they would continue to be an obstacle in the way of British legis-

lations, and a menace to the stability of English power amongst Continental nations.

The annual meeting of the members of the Cobden Club was held in one of the rooms of the National Liberal Club on Saturday, Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M.P., honorary secretary, in the chair. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said:—It was not surprising to me that a great effort should be made by the landed interest to reimpose taxes on food, considering the difficulties under which they have been labouring for some time. They did not take into account the fact that no protection has been afforded to the suffering industries of commerce. They considered themselves within their right to try to bolster up their own interest without regard to the burdens which they were willing to place on the great masses of the people. In the month of November the committee of the Cobden Club arrived at the conclusion that the best mode of reaching the masses was neither by speeches nor pamphlets, but by short, telling leaflets, which could be taken home and digested at leisure by the new voters and other electors. I wrote myself to a number of friends asking for help in this work, and my letter met with a hearty response; for it realised nearly £2,500 for the Special Publication Fund. This fund has been, I think, well expended. Nearly eight millions of leaflets have been circulated, or are now in preparation. It is well that the friends of Free-trade should note carefully that there are a great number of the new Ministers who are committed to a policy of interference with our present fiscal system. The names of the Protectionists in that list are ominous. Some may ask for an inquiry, others have already demanded a tax on food, the special burdens on land and agriculture are urged by all, and practically the Cobden Club has now to meet a strong and determined effort to restore Protection in one form or another. Mr. W. E. BAXTER, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, urged the importance of indoctrinating the new voters in the principles of Free-trade. In regard to the land question, he predicted that the first or second session of the new Parliament would bring them to within an appreciable distance of such a radical alteration in the land laws as would, adopting Mr. Bright's words, "give to every present generation an absolute control over the soil." There would always be moments when the wave of peaceful progress and economical reforms seemed to stop in its advance, if not to recede; but those who had firm faith in the motto of this club need never doubt that in the end the fertilising stream would find its way to every quarter of the world. The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the criticisms and suggestions of Mr. W. Wren and other members, said there was no probability of the club taking up a Republican agitation, although the sympathies of Mr. Cobden had gone in that direction. There were many strong Radicals who were content to accept what was working well.

The Press Association has issued a revised list of candidates for the various constituencies of Great Britain (as provided by the Redistribution Act), brought up to Saturday last. From this it appears that the total number of candidates who have already offered themselves or been chosen by the various party associations in Great Britain is 975, of which 795 have appeared in England, 48 in Wales, and 132 in Scotland; 420 Liberals and 375 Conservatives appear in England, 30 Liberals and 18 Conservatives in Wales, and 94 Liberals and 38 Conservatives in Scotland. Of the 443 constituencies into which England is to be divided, 295 are provided with candidates of both parties, 84 with Liberals only, 54 with Conservatives only, and 10 are unprovided with either. Of the 29 Welsh constituencies, 18 have candidates of both parties, nine have Liberals only, and two are unprovided with either; while of the 71 in Scotland, 33 have candidates of both parties, 31 Liberals only, six Conservatives only, and one neither; 404 members of the present House seek election to the new Parliament for constituencies in Great Britain; 117 Liberals and 33 Conservatives ask re-election for the seats they now hold, such seats being unaffected by the Redistribution Act, 93 Liberal and 105 Conservative members for their present seats as remodelled by that Act, and 36 Liberal and 20 Conservative members for constituencies altogether unconnected with those for which they now sit; there thus being 246 Liberal and 158 Conservative members known to be seeking re-election. Three of the present members are put forward in more than one constituency—Mr. Gladstone (Midlothian and Shipley), Lord Randolph Churchill (Central Birmingham and South Paddington), and Mr. Bradlaugh (Northampton and East Finsbury). Twenty-four of the Liberal and six of the Conservative candidates in England are distinguished as "labour" candidates, and nine of those in Scotland as "crofter."

Mr. F. T. Lawrence writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette*:—

"Mr. Caine told his hearers at Battersea on Thursday that thirteen out of sixteen members of the new Cabinet owned among them eighty-three livings and 645,000 acres of land, and drew from the latter an income of £578,000 a year. He also referred to the Dukes of Richmond and Marlborough as having taken £1,600,000 and £636,000 respectively out of the pockets of the people. Now, on referring to the *Financial Reform Almanack*, I find that eight members of the new Cabinet are returned as having no acreage or rental; the remaining eight have in all thirty-four livings, 384,000 acres, and a rental of £204,000 a year. Having a strong suspicion that anything can be proved from figures, I consult the same work for the status of the last Gladstone Cabinet. I find that seven of its members have neither lands nor rents, and that the remaining nine own among them forty-two livings, 174,000 acres, and a rental of £341,000. From this it appears that, while the members of the Liberal Cabinet enjoyed over £20,000 a year each on an average, as friends of the masses they charged their tenants about 40s. per acre for their land. The unfortunate Tories, who own only a miserable £12,000 or £13,000 a year apiece, let their lands at 10s. per acre: a striking proof of the theory that it is only the poor who are really kind to the poor. . . . While the five Peers in the new Cabinet are credited in the Almanack with £2,330,000 of 'public plunder' (including the Duke of Richmond's £1,600,000), the eight Peers in the 'working-man' Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone have had no less than £3,479,000 from the same source."

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is a complete list of the new Administration:—

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
EARL OF IDDESLEIGH, First Lord of the Treasury.
LORD HALSBURY, Lord High Chancellor.
EARL OF CARNARVON, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Lord President of the Council.
EARL OF HARROWBY, Lord Privy Seal.
RIGHT HON. SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons.
RIGHT HON. SIR R. A. CROSS, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
RIGHT HON. COLONEL F. STANLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
RIGHT HON. W. H. SMITH, Secretary of State for War.
LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Secretary for India.
RIGHT HON. E. GIBSON, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the Admiralty.
DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, President of the Board of Trade.
LORD JOHN MANNERS, Postmaster-General.

The above form the Cabinet.

RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR, President of the Local Government Board.
RIGHT HON. H. CHAPLIN, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
EARL OF MOUNT-EDGCUMBE, Lord Steward.
EARL OF LATHOM, Lord Chamberlain.
VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, Treasurer of the Household.
LORD A. HILL, Comptroller of the Household.
VISCOUNT LEWISHAM, Vice-Chamberlain.
VISCOUNT BARMINGTON, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
EARL OF BRADFORD, Master of the Horse.
MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, Master of the Buckhounds.
EARL OF KINTORE and EARL OF HOPETOUN, Lords in Waiting.
RIGHT HON. D. PLUNKET, First Commissioner of Works.
RIGHT HON. SIR W. HART-DYKE, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
MR. R. E. WEBSTER, Q.C., Attorney-General.
MR. J. E. GORST, Q.C., Solicitor-General.
COLONEL WALROND, HON. S. HERBERT, and MR. C. DALRYMPLE, Lords of the Treasury.
MR. J. H. A. MACDONALD, Lord Advocate.
MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON, Solicitor-General for Scotland.
MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS, Political Secretary to the Treasury.
SIR H. HOLLAND, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
RIGHT HON. E. STANHOPE, Vice-President of the Council.
MR. HOLMES, Q.C., Attorney-General for Ireland.
MR. MONROE, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland.
MR. C. STUART-WORTLEY, Under Secretary for the Home Department.
RIGHT HON. R. BOURKE, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
EARL OF DUNRAVEN, Under Secretary for the Colonies.
LORD HARRIS, Under Secretary for India.
VISCOUNT BURY, Under Secretary for War.
SIR WALTER BARTTELOT, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
HON. H. S. NORTHCOTE, Financial Secretary, War Department.
MR. E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, Civil Lord of the Admiralty.
VICE-ADMIRAL HOOD, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. HOSKINS, and CAPTAIN CODRINGTON, Naval Lords of the Admiralty.
MR. C. T. RITCHIE, Secretary to the Admiralty.
EARL BEAUCHAMP, Paymaster-General.
BARON H. DE WORMS, Secretary to the Board of Trade.
EARL BROWNLOW, Secretary to the Local Government Board.
MR. MARRIOTT, Q.C., Judge Advocate-General.
DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH, Mistress of the Robes.

Lord Dunraven, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. Frederick Graham, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. Arthur Liddell to be his private secretary. Mr. Henry S. Northcote, Financial Secretary to the War Office, has appointed Mr. Albert à Beckett to be his private secretary. The Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners, has appointed Mr. F. A. R. Langton and Mr. Edwin March Phillipps de Lisle to be his private secretaries. The Hon. Guy Dawnay, M.P., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, has appointed Mr. A. E. M. Uniacke to be his private secretary. Sir M. Hicks-Beach has appointed Sir W. Dalrymple Hay to be his assistant private secretary. Mr. E. Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council, has appointed Mr. Almeric Fitzroy, of the Privy Council Office, his private secretary, and Mr. Hugh Egerton to be his assistant private secretary. Mr. E. W. Hamilton has been appointed Principal Clerk of the Finance Division in the Treasury. Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. J. Luard Pattison and Mr. Ralph Dalzell to be his private secretaries. Sir William Hart-Dyke has appointed Mr. J. Browning as his private secretary. The Earl of Carnarvon has appointed Captain Herbert Jekyll, R.E., as his private secretary. Mr. R. Bourke, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. Clement Ll. Hill, of the Foreign Office, to be his private secretary. Lord Cranbrook, as Lord President of the Council, has appointed Lord Richard Nevill, son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, as his private secretary. Mr. Chaplin has appointed Mr. Richard Dawson to be his private secretary. Lord Harris, Under Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr. R. Ritchie, of the India Office, to be his private secretary. Mr. Arthur Balfour, President of the Local Government Board, has appointed Mr Gerald Balfour to be his private secretary. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. C. J. Hill, of the Consular Department of the Foreign Office, to be his private secretary. Lord George Hamilton has appointed Mr. H. R. Yorke and Mr. Alpin Macgregor to be his assistant private secretaries at the Admiralty, Lord Walter Kerr having already been appointed chief private secretary. Mr. Ritchie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. G. B. Voules to be his private secretary.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor on Saturday, when several members of the new Administration were sworn as members of the Privy Council. Several officers of State and of Her Majesty's Household took leave, and gave up their insignia of office, which were subsequently entrusted to their appointed successors.

Several members of the new Government have during the week been re-elected without opposition. On Wednesday Mr. Webster, the Attorney-General, was returned for Launceston by a majority of 43 over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Pethick; and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was re-elected for Eye by a majority of 137 over the Radical candidate. On Thursday Mr. Green, Conservative, was returned as representative for Wakefield by 257 majority over his Radical opponent. This return is a Conservative gain, as the late representative was of the Radical party. Lord George Hamilton was returned unopposed for Middlesex, Viscount Folkestone for South Wilts, and Mr. Charles Dalrymple for Buteshire.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to bestow the following honours:—Peerage: Mr. Edward C. Baring. Baronetcies: Mr. Errington, M.P., Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, and Mr. H. F. Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire. Companions of the Bath: Mr. Thomas Gray, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade; and Mr. R. H. Hobart, late Private Secretary to Lord Hartington. It is also stated that a Peerage was offered to Mr. C. P. Villiers, the venerable member for Wolverhampton, but not accepted by him. Mr. S. Morley also has not accepted the Peerage offered to him. The same course has been taken by Mr. Watts with regard to his proffered Baronetcy, and by Mr. Philips with regard to his Knighthood. It is noticed that while Baronetcies have been offered to Mr. Watts and Mr. Millais, the President of the Royal Academy, Sir F. Leighton, is a Knight only. It is said that Baronetcies have been offered to Mr. Jardine, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Brocklebank, of Springwood, Allerton, and have been accepted by them.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Berlin. To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—The Hon. Lionel Sackville Sackville West, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; Francis Clare Ford, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; and Thomas Villiers Lister, Esq., Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Edward Hyde Hewett, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po; and William Henry Wrench, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Constantinople.

LORD JOHN MANNERS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord John Manners, the new Postmaster-General, addressing a meeting of Conservatives on Tuesday, at Melton Mowbray, compared the various explanations given by Radicals of their late defeat. The noble Lord proceeded to say: In one of those ingenious and charming speeches with which Lord Rosebery enlivens public life, he hints that the Liberal party had become disorganised and so disgusted with the constant failures of the Ministerial policy that when, last of all, it came to a question of voting one hundred millions a year, with a deficit of fifteen millions and the new taxes to be imposed to sustain this enormous expenditure, the waning confidence of the great Liberal party gave way, and the melancholy result ensued with which we are all acquainted. There may be great truth in that assertion. It may well be that when the great Liberal party remembered what had happened, first in South Africa, at that terrible capitulation of Pretoria; remembering what still was occurring in Egypt, the useless and dreadful bloodshed, the loss of that heroic man General Gordon, the loss of all those gallant English officers and soldiers, in which loss our county bore its full share; remembering the perpetual advance of Russia towards Afghanistan and our Indian frontier; remembering all these things, and many more, it may be that the Liberal majority lost heart, and declined any further to support a Government which had so misconducted public affairs. But I would notice this. Majuba Hill and the Convention of Pretoria, the fruitless and sanguinary proceedings in Egypt, and the advance of Russia upon Afghanistan, all these things did not move the majority in the House of Commons absolutely to desert the Government; it was when the bill for these things was presented, when Mr. Childers in a melancholy operation that lasted two hours, had to unfold the new taxes which all these proceedings had necessitated—when he had to explain that when the Vote of Credit was demanded there was the deficit of fifteen millions in the annual expenditure—that the annual expenditure must be raised to a hundred millions—figures which almost take one's breath away—then it was that the Liberal majority saw fit to be a majority no more; and Mr. Childers was left with all these terrible obligations undischarged and unfulfilled. Why do I mention this? Because we all of us may derive some lessons from what has happened. How was it that these enormous demands had to be made? How was it that our Army and Navy had to be repeatedly and constantly largely increased? Because the Liberal Party and Liberal Government in 1880 had refused to consider foreign affairs as of primary importance—because they had chosen to direct their attention to what they thought of far more importance—purely domestic affairs, and because, having so disregarded and mismanaged foreign affairs, at last came these terrible demands upon them in every quarter of the globe, and those enormous demands had to be met and discharged. I observe from the tone of the two or three ex-Ministers who have been speaking that there is likely to be a repetition of that conduct. You will probably be told (I gather so from Lord Rosebery's speech), "Don't divert your attention to Asia, or Africa, or even to Europe; these are no concerns of ours; let us devote our attention to that great question of Local Government Reform." What should be your answer? It should be in the words of Lord Beaconsfield. "Foreign affairs, what are they? They are the affairs of the English people in foreign countries." That great principle was never more pregnantly illustrated than when Mr. Childers had to ask Parliament to vote these enormous sums to which I have referred. Therefore, whatever Government is in power, see that it is determined to uphold the honour, the dignity, and the interests of this great Empire in every part of the globe. Be you sure of this, that a policy of that sort is far more likely to lead to moderate estimates and peace within our borders, than the policy which has been attempted to be pursued, and that has broken down under such disastrous, melancholy, and sanguinary circumstances. I mentioned the reform of local government. To read some newspapers and to hear some speeches, one would fancy that the reform of local government was a sort of patent about to be taken out by Mr. Chamberlain and his late colleagues. Why, Lord Beaconsfield's last Government was the first Government that ever attempted to deal with the question of the reform of county government. We have shown by that act that we have no antecedent objection whatever to the reform of local government. But I am not going to attempt to delude you on to the belief that, by any practicable reform of local government, all the evils which beset the different classes of the community will be set right; that this is the panacea for everything that has gone wrong; that by the reform of local government the British farmer will be able to till his fields at a greater profit; and that the agricultural labourers will receive an increase of wages. We are asked sometimes what is our policy? I shall not presume to say what our policy at home or abroad may be, but I can tell you what it will not be. We shall not disestablish the Church or abolish the House of Lords, nor attempt legislation that will set class against class or harass one industry or favour another. The task which lies before us is one of immense difficulty and responsibility; it is that of endeavouring to bring something like order out of the chaos into which we find affairs are left in Egypt; it is to endeavour to terminate that state of tension, so fatal to the best interests of our Indian Empire, which now prevails on the frontier of Afghanistan. Believe me when I say that nothing which has appeared in the public press upon these two all-important subjects in the least degree exaggerates the confusion in which we find them placed. We read with amazement the statement of an ex-Minister that he challenged his successors to reverse their Egyptian policy. In order to reverse a policy you must first of all know what it is. What has been the policy of the late Government in Egypt? All I know is this—if we reverse their policy of yesterday we should be recurring again to their policy of the day before; therefore, in one sense, it may be true that we cannot reverse their policy. But in another sense it is equally true that, whatever we do, we must reverse their policy at one stage or another of it. Before I conclude I would like to say one word as to the attitude of Mr. Gladstone during the recent transactions. It has been my fortune or misfortune on many occasions to speak against Mr. Gladstone and his policy, but I wish on this occasion to say that I, for one, find no fault whatever with Mr. Gladstone's conduct or language during these last ten days. (Cheers.) He and Lord Granville and Lord Hartington have all manifested a reticence and a moderation which I think speaks highly for their discrimination and their patriotism at the time of a great Imperial emergency. I could only wish that the good example which they have set should be followed by their impulsive colleagues. But, challenged as we have been by the speeches of Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir W. Harcourt, I have thought I ought at once to meet that challenge which they have thrown out in the few sentences which I have now uttered. As to the future, as to the election to which we are all looking for in November, I will not presume to utter any positive assertion or prophecy. Prophets are very apt in political matters to deceive themselves and to deceive others. But I am not persuaded that the working men of this great country, whether in the towns or in counties, will be led away by inflammatory harangues, or deluded by impossible promises. I believe that, at the bottom, the great mind of England has a deep determination to cleave steadfastly to the past and to the institutions of the past. I believe that there is a sincere and strong determination to maintain the honour, dignity, name, and position of this great Empire in the councils of the world.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE MIDLOTHIAN LIBERALS.

At a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association, held in Edinburgh on Monday, Lord Rosebery presiding, the following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read by Mr. COWAN, dated the 27th of June:—

"My dear Mr. Cowan,—I beg you to convey to the County Association, at its annual meeting on Monday, my hearty congratulations and best wishes. I rejoice that you meet under the presidency of my friend and late colleague, Lord Rosebery, who is yet to play, if his life be spared, an important part in the future politics of the United Kingdom. The battle of the franchise, which formed the subject of our chief anxiety when I met my constituents last autumn, has been won, and the Government which had the honour to fight it for the nation has, by necessary consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, been removed from office. Although it has thus happened that a vote of the representative Chamber has put an end to the late Cabinet, I must take this early opportunity of placing upon record my deep and grateful sense of the fidelity of the Liberal majority of 1880 to its trust. It has had to act under difficulties almost without example, and I can no

more forget than I can repay its confidence and kindness. The time has not arrived for me to enter upon politics at large, either in the way of defence or criticism. Whatever we may think of the conduct of the late Opposition, it has become the Queen's Government, and the interests of the empire are principally in its hands. I now look to its future and not its past. My duty is to support and assist it as far as I have the power, in doing right, and not to anticipate that it will do wrong. You may rely upon it that the Liberal party numbers in its ranks an abundance of men qualified by knowledge, ability, and vigour of age, to exercise the necessary vigilance. I have never anticipated, in or since 1880, that I should solicit at your hands when the existing Parliament had done its work, a renewal of the commission that Midlothian generously gave me; much less, I need hardly add, have I thought of asking the like honour elsewhere. But I am not at this moment released from my duties to the party which has trusted me; and the first of these duties is to use my strongest and most sedulous efforts to prevent anything that can mar the unity and efficiency of the great instrument which, under Providence, has chiefly and almost wholly made our history for the last half-century. In these sentiments I am quite sure I shall have your approval and co-operation and that of the association; and I remain, sincerely yours, W. E. Gladstone."

Lord Rosebery, in addressing the meeting, referred to the change of Ministry, and said that as regarded the late Government, he would imitate the example of its head, and say nothing. "He had always thought it a great mistake that in all controversies they called political it was too much the fashion to see nothing but white and black, not to admit that there might possibly be mistakes and shortcomings, but to defend at once, and with the same degree of vigour, every act of an Administration. It was wiser to admit that there had been mistakes and shortcomings; but there had been an immense balance of good on the part of the Government; and whatever mistakes it might have committed, they were due to the overwhelming nature of the circumstances in which they were placed rather than to any failure on their part. The new Government had tumbled in by accident, and they must endeavour to make the best of it. They tumbled in, they said, with the greatest reluctance. What he should say was that they sought their mortification very eagerly. Their next proceeding had been to make a Cabinet, and they had indeed made a Cabinet, and a Cabinet of a somewhat eccentric kind. After they made that Cabinet they suddenly bethought themselves how it was to be kept in, for they did not see their position to be perfectly stable. They then came and asked for assistance; they, who had not ceased to harass the Liberal Government by day and by night—conscientiously harassed, no doubt, and moved by the highest motives, no doubt. It was a little too much that after these constant and organised attacks upon the Government, fair or unfair, they should say: 'We have turned you out, but we demand unconditional or very considerable support.' In the month of December they would have a dissolution, possibly more of a dissolution than they wished. He did not think, however, that they should have any permanent concern with the present Government; their great concern was with the next general election, because it involved not merely whether the Liberals were to go in with a large or a small majority, but who was to rule the country for the next seven years. Were they prepared to have another Government of secret compacts and Beaconsfield warfare for the next seven years? He had no doubt the answer of that constituency would be that they would fight under Mr. Gladstone's banner. He believed it was impossible for Mr. Gladstone to retire from public life, even if he wished to do so. In the forthcoming battle they would be asked what party they belong to, and, speaking for himself, he found the name of Liberal quite good enough. Mr. Chamberlain usually preferred to call himself a Radical, and he was not aware of any great difference between the politics of Mr. Chamberlain and his own, and, reading Mr. Goschen's speech at Manchester, he wished he also were a Whig. What was it to be a Liberal? It was to move in company with the great mass of the nation, rather in front of them than behind them." The great question, he had no hesitation in saying, that would be before the constituencies at the next election—the greatest question that had ever come before the public since he entered public life—would be that of local government. If they had had local government for Scotland they could have brought forward a most satisfactory Crofters Bill. Upon the question of Ireland, he believed that in the future the lines upon which they would proceed would be the lines of the Liberal policy of the past. The instincts of the new masses who had been admitted within the portals of the Constitution were, he believed, the simple instincts of justice and of truth; not, as some would believe, of that spoliation which would react so rudely upon themselves.

The census of Egypt, taken on the 3rd of May, has been recently published. It appears that the total number of foreigners is about 92,000; consisting of 37,000 Greeks, 18,000 Italians, 15,000 French, 8,000 Austrians, 6,000 English, 900 Germans, 600 Belgians, 500 Russians, and 500 Spaniards. Foreigners constitute 6 per cent. of the population of Cairo and 21 per cent. of Alexandria. The population shows an increase of 45 per cent. since the last census, made just forty years ago. The population of the Delta is denser than that of any country in Europe, the average being 201 in Egypt against 187 in Belgium. The number of the Bedaween settled on Egyptian territory, exclusive of the nomad tribes of the desert, amounts to 246,529. The total number of inhabitants of Egypt Proper amounts to 6,800,000.

The Aylesford peerage case, which has engaged the attention of the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords during the week, was concluded on Thursday, when Lord Selborne went over the facts of the case, and said there could be no doubt the father of the child was the Marquis of Blandford. He, therefore, moved that the Hon. Charles Wightwick Finch had made out his claim to the honours and dignities of the Earl of Aylesford and Baron Guernsey. The other law lords having concurred, the resolution was agreed to.

CANTERBURY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Conference commenced on Tuesday morning at Lambeth Palace. At ten o'clock Holy Communion was celebrated in the Palace chapel, the Archbishop officiating, assisted by the Bishop of Dover, Canon Knollys, and Rev. Montagu Fowler, and there was a large attendance of members of the Conference. The members assembled subsequently in the Library, the Primate presiding. Among those present were—Earl Stanhope, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Brabazon, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, Archdeacon Harrison, Canon F. Holland, Canon Cadman, Canon Erskine Knollys, Canon Smith, and Canon Elwyn.

The Primate, at the beginning of a long and eloquent address, gave a cordial welcome to the assemblage, and remarked that the conference was a body representing an enlarged interest. There had been an extension of the franchise in respect to the Diocesan Conference of Canterbury, and it had been strengthened by being more laicised—that was, if the laity of a parish, by their own neglect, or by the neglect of the clergy, did not elect to the Conference, that parish was not represented at all, and the vacancy was not filled up by the nomination of the clergyman. The vote taken was a lay vote, and thus the interest of the laity in the conference had been increased. The changes which had gone on had operated to strengthen the English Church. Churchmen did not repeat the cry "The Church in danger," for they felt that if it were in danger they themselves would be in fault, and that if they strengthened it as they should there would be no fear of danger. The Church of England had been the mother of liberty, of peacefulness, of morality, and the comforter of sorrow, and her children desired to see her influences promoted tenfold. This end would be attained by her being strengthened. She could be strengthened by the influential classes taking more part in her associations, locally as well as centrally, and by taking care that the Church was not injured in Parliament. She could be strengthened by more action being taken in foreign missions and in bringing knowledge of the Church among the masses. She could be strengthened by deepening the hold upon the conscience, and placing in the front of her teaching the duty of temperance, purity, and manliness. There was then the question of political action. It would not be by the act of the Church if she formed a political party. Once there was a familiar term, "the Church party," but this was almost unheard now, and the Church was the stronger. The Church did not desire to enter into the political arena; but circumstances might arise to compel her to do so, and then suddenly she would find herself the most powerful political party. The piece of metal became a current coin at one blow; and though the Church might desire to avoid the contingency, yet it might be forced upon her. But if that time should come the Church party would never, as in other countries was the case, become a clerical party, for the clergy and laity would be associated, as throughout the history of the Church they had been associated. There had long been ties between the workers and owners of land and the clergy, and these ties had been added to by the touch being made with the traders and workers in towns. That touch would become a great grip if the Church should, under pressure, have to accept the duty of working as a "party;" and if she were so compelled, her rapid development in that direction would be no uncertain matter. His Grace then proceeded to urge that information should be spread among the people of the Church's history and position. To do this would be to follow Scriptural example. Another mode of work was in the instruction of the young clergy and the advance of skill in preaching. Another point was to multiply and to regulate the consultative agencies of the Church. This was an age of consultation, and might be called the committee period. The work of the Church must be done, as the work of the country was carried on, in councils. The Cathedral would be, he hoped, what it was originally, a great council of the Church. Then Convocation had under deliberation the formation of a House of Laymen, and he took occasion to dispel objections from different sides—on the one hand, holding that the laity could not combine in Convocation with the clergy; and, on the other, he insisted that such a House would not attempt to deal with matters of faith and doctrine, and objections to this effect he regarded as chimerical. He then dealt with attempts for dealing with the spiritual destitution of the masses, and urged that these agencies needed great increase. Then, too, the Church must have regard for those who were not sheltered as well as for those who were vilely sheltered, as were many in parts of London; there must be work in house-to-house visitation; there must be assistance given to the people to help themselves, and the whole truth must be told them. He urged that by attention to duty the Church had strengthened the moral and religious discipline of the nation, and the results of the absence of such moral and religious discipline, he added, had just been seen in a neighbouring country, where a city had kept a wild *fête* over the remains of its veteran poet, and the Government had hauled down the Cross from the dome of a consecrated building. He commented, too, on the suggested exclusion from the Legislature of the country he referred to of all disciplined minds, and pointed to this as another fact showing the danger of banishing religion, and he prayed that God would give to this Church and nation the spirit of love of God.

Lord Brabazon, who was received with cheers, then read a paper on associations for the welfare of young men. His Lordship quoted Disraeli's words, "The history of heroes is the history of youth; almost everything great has been done by youth;" and "for life in general there is but one decree—life is a blunder." The object of the London Diocesan Council for the Welfare of Young Men, his Lordship said, was to minimise, as far as possible, the chances of life becoming a blunder to the young men of London, and by influencing their lives in the direction of what was good, to endeavour to add yet further brilliant examples to the roll of youthful heroes. The work of this association was then set forth, as were the objects of other associations working on similar lines, and combining the work of supporting youths' institutes, boys' clubs, night schools, guilds, working boys' homes, the establishment of means whereby young men and boys, who would be the future electors in the country, and those coming to London, might be kept within Christian influences, and the fostering of all movements for recreation of mind and body. He insisted that amusement could not be left out of consideration, and he expressed the hope that the Church was alive to its duties to the young men, and would, God helping, fulfil them.

Canon B. F. Smith advocated institutes and clubs in which young men could be brought together, and where religious influences and instruction, when asked for, could be imparted, while facilities for healthy amusement and recreation could also be afforded.

Earl Stanhope said the Young Men's Friendly Society created a wide community of interest, and enabled the right hand of fellowship to be held out, as it was so successfully in the case of the Girls' Friendly Society, the members of which to his knowledge obtained places with great ease. He was a great advocate for clubs in villages, where young fellows could see the papers and smoke, while there should be cricket and football clubs for the advantage of those who in the future would largely control the public destinies of the country; and farmers and others should overcome their shyness and unwillingness to help their labourers. He was a great advocate for ladies being associates, believing that the greatest louts and loafers had an innate sense of chivalry, and would be more easily influencedby the young and educated of the opposite sex than by any other means—a view in which the Master of the Charterhouse expressed his concurrence.

After remarks from Canon Elwyn and the Rev. W. Benham,

Viscount Cranbrook, who on rising was received with cheers, moved a resolution to the effect that the Young Men's Friendly Society and kindred institutions for the benefit of young men deserved extended support. He said Lord Brabazon had not only a theoretical but also a practical knowledge of everything that bore on the welfare of young men, and his recommendations were sure to be practical. He was strongly of opinion that not only should the young men be drilled in religious instruction, but that they should be approached in the most enticing way as to those amusements which were as essential for them as for others; and those who desired to see what was bad in recreation given up were bound to supply what was good. He agreed with what had been said as to the influence of young ladies, for he was convinced that under a rough exterior the young men in whom they were interested had a chivalrous feeling for which they did not get credit. The labouring man was as capable as any other of rising above the class in which he was born, and it was a great mistake to address him as if he had no interest beyond physical ones, and had no capacities for higher ideas. On the contrary, those who knew the labourer best were aware that he was quite as capable as his fellow of rising above his present lot and appreciating higher things.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., seconded the motion, dwelling especially on the duty of the country clergy commending the labourers leaving their parishes to their brethren in London, where they settled, saying that there was nothing in the agricultural labourer to make him go wrong, and that with the temptations of the metropolis the surprise was not that so many did so, but that so many went right.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

The conference then adjourned for luncheon, and upon resuming the sitting

The Primate moved the appointment of a committee on finance, whose duty it should be to collect and tabulate the returns relating to financial matters. If such a system were adopted in every diocese, the results would prove that the Church of England possessed the finest voluntary system in the world, and would afford a complete answer to the attacks of those who were anxious to appropriate the Church's endowments on the ground that these were bad in themselves as crippling voluntary effort.

The motion was seconded by Canon Cadman, and carried.

Papers were subsequently read on parochial missions, and a discussion was opened on the spiritual condition of hop-pickers.

The conference then adjourned.

The Conference was resumed on Wednesday at Lambeth Palace, the Primate presiding.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., in reference to the proposed alterations in the marriage law in order to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, declared that changes were coming over public opinion in favour of the retention of the law as at present. He stated that some members of the House of Lords who had voted for the proposed change in the marriage law had, as the result of giving attention to the subject, expressed themselves as now opposed to any change in the law. Then, too, the public opinion had been shown in a remarkable manner in the canvass of Mr. Lionel Cohen for the representation of North Paddington. Mr. Cohen had said that as a Jew he was in favour of the change proposed in the law to make marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but on further canvass of the constituency he had found the public feeling so strong against any change in the law that he had declared he would not vote for the proposed change.

The subject of the Cathedral and the diocese was next discussed.

Lord Cranbrook opened the subject by stating that his five years' experience on the Cathedral Commission had led him to give attention and thought to the means by which the Cathedral bodies might work more usefully for the Church. He reviewed the opinions of Bishop Blomfield and Sydney Smith, before the legislation of forty years ago, on the possibility of improving the Cathedral bodies. Bishop Blomfield made suggestions intended to bring the chapters into direct work for the diminution of the spiritual destitution of large towns, a subject to which the Bishop's attention had been directed at Chester. Sydney Smith suggested a point which Bishop Blomfield had apparently overlooked—that the Cathedral bodies might be made more directly the councils for the Bishops. At the time of Sydney Smith the Cathedral bodies found no defenders, for the slovenly services, the neglect of duties, and the kind of appointments which were then made had deadened the influence of those bodies and had lessened their power. There was, it was true, a feeling of attachment to the Cathedrals, but it arose from reverence and love for the buildings, and this was evidenced by the rapidity of a movement among the laity to restore the Minster of York when it suffered at the hand of an incendiary. This feeling, however, was apart from the bodies associated with the Cathedrals. His Lordship then proceeded to express the opinion that each Cathedral body should be made a central council of the diocese; that the non-residentiary Canons should be brought into closer relationship with the residentiary Canons; and that the Cathedral should be made, as the Archbishop had said in his book, a central house of work, counsel, and sympathy. He dwelt upon the advantages which would result from spreading the musical training of the Cathedral over the diocese, remarking upon the greater part which music was playing in the country than hitherto. He urged that the chapters could form a sort of grand jury to the Bishop on the subject of criminous and neglectful clerks, and that the Cathedral towns could be made the centres of change for the clergymen who might desire to go into retreat, where they would have the advantage of the Cathedral libraries. He urged, too, that the Cathedral bodies should send out preachers to isolated clergymen—a course, he said, which would have an awakening effect in the diocese.

The Bishop of Dover moved—

That this conference, grateful for the labours of the Cathedral Commission, gives a general approval to its recommendations tending to identify the Cathedral more closely with the working life of the diocese.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Conference proceeded to discuss the subject of a system of mutual fire insurance for the clergy, and eventually adopted the resolution passed by the Lower House of the Canterbury Convocation agreeing that the holders of benefices should be enabled, under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts, to be their own insurers by becoming a mutual insurance company, under the management of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Rev. W. E. Nunn read a paper upon parochial councils.

After an adjournment,

His Grace the President said that he desired to inform the Conference that the matter of the difficulties and dangers which had arisen through the marriage of English and French subjects in ignorance of the French law had been brought to a satisfactory settlement by information, which was formerly difficult to obtain, being drawn up and placed in the reach of everybody. The Archbishops and Bishops of the two provinces had drawn up a memorandum and had ordered it to be circulated. Many marriages of this kind had taken place, and those of which details had been published in the newspapers formed but a small percentage of the cases which had come to the knowledge of the clergy. It was advisable that this memorandum should be circulated in large numbers in places where there were many French inhabitants; that copies should be pasted in the pages of the banns of marriage books; and that copies should be also hung up in the vestries. The results of these marriages in the past had been very terrible, and it was matter for thankfulness that they could now be guarded against. He also spoke of the great efforts which had been made in recent years to improve the spiritual condition of emigrants, and said it was now possible that an emigrant leaving the remotest village in England could have the help and services of a clergyman until he or she arrived at the most distant point to which emigration was directed. It was a very important matter that this should be known, and he felt that it was a grand thing that the Church of England, through its most venerable society, had been able to effect this in so short a time.

The conference proceeded to discuss questions connected with religious education, and expressed, in a resolution, its approval of the endeavour to promote the work of religious education in upper-grade schools and generally among the upper classes, and decided that a committee should be appointed to prepare and carry out a scheme and to raise funds to meet the necessary expenses. A paper on the spiritual influence of teachers in Elementary schools was read by Canon Hoare, and the Conference was brought to a conclusion by the passing of a very cordial vote of thanks to his Grace for his presideney.

Mr. Edward North Buxton, Chairman of the School Board for London, on Saturday distributed the prizes awarded to the most deserving of the boys of the Brentwood Industrial School, which is situated in one of the prettiest parts of Essex. Previous to the prize-giving the boys drilled in the playground. On adjourning to the schoolroom Mr. Buxton, after a few remarks, distributed the prizes. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., in a brief speech, pointed to the great benefit which would accrue to the community if the School Boards all over the United Kingdom introduced industrial training into the *curriculum* of schools, and referred to a measure which he hoped soon to bring before Parliament embodying the improvements to which he had alluded.

Lord Rosebery opened on Saturday a public park which has been presented to Govan, near Glasgow, by the widow of Mr. John Elder, of the Clyde shipbuilding firm. The park comprises some thirty-seven acres of good fertile land at the western extremity of the town, and the cost to the donor of the site, together with the laying out and ornamentation of the grounds, has been upwards of £50,000. The day was observed as a public holiday. In handing over the title deeds and keys of the park to the care of the magistrates and commissioners of the burgh, Lord Rosebery spoke in eulogistic terms of the munificence of Mrs. Elder, and also of what Mr. Elder had done for the development of the shipping industry of the Clyde. Provost Campbell, in reply, read an address, which was afterwards enclosed in a silver casket and presented to Mrs. Elder. A dinner was subsequently given in the Burgh Chambers.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

THE DISCOVERY OF SACRED WRITINGS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Having begged Professor Karabacek to give me a written detailed account of the latest discoveries made among Archduke Rénier's papyri, I have received from him a first article, which adds some information to that already telegraphed. In giving a list of the Scriptural papyri, Professor Karabacek remarks that they appear to him most important, as hitherto it has been believed that only two papyri with texts from the Holy Scriptures were in existence—namely, the papyrus Psalms, in the British Museum, and fragments from the Epistles of St. Paul, in the possession of Bishop Porfiri Irspensky, of Kieff. The fragments enumerated in the following list are mostly in Greek, and they are classed according to the dates when they are supposed to have been written:—Fourth Century.—A fragment of Genesis, xxxviii. 23, 25, 28; xxxix. 1; xl. 1, 2, 11, and 12. St. Luke, v. 36 to 44; x. 38 to 42. Fifth Century.—Isaiah, xxxviii. 3 to 6, and 14 to 17. Psalm cvi. 26 to 31. St. Matthew, the whole of chapter xviii. St. Mark, xv. 29 to 38. Sixth Century.—St. Matthew, xv. 12 to 16. In this fragment a Coptic translation is appended to the Greek text. Seventh Century.—St. John, i. 29, and the following verses. Further, dating from the seventh century, there are portions of the Coptic translation of the Bible in the dialect of Middle Egypt, and a part of the Book of Ruth in the Saidian dialects. Most of these fragments are in conformity with known texts. The cases in which discrepancies exist are not mentioned in Professor Karabacek's article. The Professor says that he and his colleagues, Professors Wessely and Krall, have classified, and partially if not wholly deciphhered, more than 5,000 documents out of the enormous mass of manuscripts which forms the Archduke's collection. These papyri, belonging, it is believed, to the archives of El Fayoum—which city was destroyed about the year 963—are in eleven different languages, and date from the first to the tenth century A.D. Among quantities of manuscripts relating to the political and social life of Egypt during those centuries, the remains of bookrolls that belong to the old Egyptian, primitive Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan literatures are full of interest. Among the latest documents deciphered are a number of Hebrew hymns and a small fragment of an Arabian papyrus, dating from the first century to the Hegira, and containing a narrative of the three days' battle of El Kadisjia, which sealed the fate of the Persian Empire. Besides these there have been found some curious historical writings of the eighth and ninth centuries, which concern the prophet Mahomet, and which are scored with interlineal annotations. Professor Karabacek showed me the facsimiles of some of these papyri which have been executed. The originals, which are to be deposited in the Museum of Vienna, have been carefully flattened out and mounted between sheets of plate glass, so that both sides can be seen."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has sent from Giessen the following correction of the *Times* account of the recently-discovered papyrus. He says:—

In your issue of June 24 you quote from the *Times* some "particulars respecting the discovery in Egypt of the fragments of an old Gospel," lately found in Egypt. . . . Professor Harnack is described as "a fervent Roman Catholic:" he is well known as one of the most pronounced Protestant (or Evangelical) professors in Germany, as the author of numerous works, and the editor of the Liberal *Theologische Literatur Zeitung*. Again, the *Times* correspondent says that the fragment contains "only 105 *words*," whereas it contains only 105 *letters*. Yet again, the division of lines given in the *Times* translation is altogether wrong. But the most inexcusable mistake of all in the *Times'* account is that the translation it gives is given as if it were the translation of the fragment as it stands, and not the translation of the fragment as conjecturally restored by Bickell. It will be observed that, as the translation reads, there is a clear and continuous (though curt and concise) narrative. It may be of interest to know that, by literally translating the exact words now legible in the fragment, we should get the following:—

1. ..... eating, as they went out, all .....
2. ..... the night, shall be offended
3. ..... the Scripture, I will smite the .....
4. ..... sheep shall be scattered
5. ..... Peter, and if all .....
6. ..... the cock shall crow twice .....
7. .... deny .....

This is the translation of the fragment as it stands. It is not difficult to suggest words for the vacant spaces; this is what Bickell has done, and the passage, which he restores, translates thus:—

1. But after eating, as they went out, all you
2. In this night shall be offended,
3. According to the Scripture, I will smite the shepherd
4. And the sheep shall be scattered—
5. Then said Peter, and if all, not I,
6. He said to him, the cock shall crow twice, and
7. Before that thou shalt thrice deny me.

Perhaps it may be of interest to have the following further notes upon it:—

1. The size of this fragment of papyrus, which has these 105 letters, is only 3½ centimetres by 4⅓ centimetres, and is therefore rather small evidence on which to base any theory.

2. The form and style of the letters of the fragment make it certain that it dates from the third century—that is, it is more than 100 years older than the oldest extant manuscript of the Greek Testament.

3. Bickell, who is a Roman Catholic, allows that it is most probably an original work, and not an abridgment from the Canonical Gospels. It is clear that it is more akin to Mark than to Matthew. It thus suggests a confirmation of the view which has lately been gaining ground that there was an original Gospel upon which the Synoptists are based, and that Mark is nearer to this original Gospel than Matthew.

4. Some rather curious expressions occur in the fragment:—(*a*) the word for "went out" is the unusual *exēgon* (ἐξηγον), not as we read in Mark xiv. 26, *exēlthon* (ἐξηλθον); and (*b*) the word for "crow" is incomplete, but its first letters are *kok* (κοκ), which is possibly a vulgarism; lastly (*c*) the word for "cock" is not the word used in the Synoptics, *alektora* (αλεκτορα), but the more unusual *alektruōn* (αλεκτρυων).

5. Lastly, it might be asked whether the fragment might not belong to the "Logia," or "Sayings of our Lord," which were supposed to have been collected by Matthew. This is possible, and in a measure made probable, by the beginning being so abrupt and only intelligible on the supposition that some words of our Lord had just preceded; and also by the popular, terse, and unornate style, with the vulgar expressions noticed above.

I hope these few remarks may find room in your columns, if only to clear Dr. Harnack from the suspicion of having "gone over to Rome."

P.S.—I enclose a copy of the letters in the fragment. Any Greek scholar can "restore" it with the aid of the translation:—

φαγειν ωσ εξηγον πα
τη νυκτι σκανδαλισ
το γραφειν παταξω τον
ποβατα διασκορισθησ
ο πετ και ει παντεσ ο
ο αλεκτρυων δισ κοκ
παρ

ENGLISH HISTORY IN DANISH ARCHIVES.

The researches that have been carried on for some years, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, among the State papers of foreign Courts, have already thrown much light on English mediæval history and the relations of England with her neighbours three or four centuries ago. We find in this year's report of the deputy-keeper of the Public Records (says the *Globe*), a full account of the Danish and Swedish papers which by the courtesy of the gentlemen in charge of them, have been overhauled, and to very excellent purpose, by the Rev. W. D. Macray. In the course of 30 days spent at Copenhagen, Mr. Macray was able to calendar a valuable series of State papers (mostly in Latin) from the time of Edward III. to Elizabeth, including a large number of letters from the Queen herself to the Danish Sovereigns. In papers relating to the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. there are documents which illustrate the strenuous efforts made by Francis I. of France to set up Richard de la Pole, who claimed to be Duke of Suffolk, as King of England, in right of his mother, the sister of Edward IV. One original letter of the claimant himself is preserved. The writer, it may be added, fell at the battle of Pavia, fighting for his French patron. The series includes also twelve letters and papers of Edward VI., and among those of Mary's reign is one from the Queen to King Christian III., replying to his intercession on behalf of Coverdale, the Bible translator, and Bishop of Exeter, who was at that time in prison. The Queen asserts that Coverdale's life was not in danger, and denies that his imprisonment was on account of his religion. It was really, so her Majesty assures the Danish King, for non-payment of some money—first-fruits, Mr. Macray suggests—which had been due from him since the previous reign. This letter, which is in Latin, is dated June 1, 1554, and is countersigned by Roger Ascham, who was probably its composer. The remonstrance to which it was a reply is printed by Foxe, in his "Acts and Monuments," but the Queen's letter is not given by the martyrologist, though he seems to have been aware of it, since he speaks of her Majesty as "using a colourable excuse for shifting off the matter."

Very many references to the Reformation struggles are found in the papers examined. In a letter of May, 1539, the King of Denmark earnestly begs the King of England to consider that, if he would join heartily with the Evangelical princes, the work of throwing off the Papal yoke would be happily accomplished. Elizabeth, replying to a letter of congratulation from King Frederick II. on the suppression of the Throckmorton conspiracy, says (April, 1584) that she has been hitherto too lenient in the treatment of those ravening wolves, the Jesuits, who are sent everywhere by the Pope to contrive plots against the lives of religious princes, and by whom great disturbances have been excited in Ireland. The importance of union among the Protestant Sovereigns was recognised on all hands if the machinations of the Papacy were to be successfully resisted. An instance is afforded in a letter of Sir Francis Walsingham (1588) to the Chancellor of Denmark, regretting the death of the King, which Walsingham says is an occasion of great grief at a time when the enemies of Gospel truth are banded together to oppose in all ways the cause of pure religion. The writer adds that he will do all he can to promote the object which the Danish Chancellor had urged—an alliance between Denmark and England.

The relations of the two countries in the sixteenth century were very intimate, though not always friendly, despite the bond of union supplied by their common Protestantism. In the previous century the religious question had not arisen, but we find many references to the commercial intercourse which subsisted between England and her Scandinavian neighbour. The earliest is a commendatory letter from Henry VI. (1439) to Eric, King of Denmark, on behalf of one Robert Chapman, a merchant of York, who was desirous to buy rye and wheat, of which they had heard there was abundance in Denmark, while the crops had failed in England in consequence of the prevalence of floods. The letter concludes with a promise that like kindness should be extended to Denmark in England, if the circumstances ever came to be reversed. In 1480 a commercial treaty was concluded between the two countries, one concession in which, on the part of Denmark, was that the English should have liberty to trade with Iceland on obtaining a fresh licence every seven years. The references to Iceland suggest that the island was of greater value 400 years ago than it is at present. In or about 1513 it was mortgaged to the King of England as security for a loan. Another treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded apparently about 1510, but the paper is undated. During the reign of Henry VIII. the Icelanders complained to their King that they had been ill-used by Englishmen. The complaint was transmitted by Christian III. to Henry, whose reply (1538-9) is to the effect that the charges are too vague for him to entertain, and he suspects that they are fictitious. Henry adds that the right of the English to fish at Ireland is established by old custom, and he protests against a threat, which seems to have been held out, of reprisals. In 1585 we have a letter of Elizabeth thanking the Danish King for his offer of assistance against Spain. The Queen desires to know how many ships the King can supply, and when. For, her Majesty adds, although it was believed in England that the English could sweep the ocean themselves, yet, as the Spaniards were obtaining help from Italy and Venice, it was needful for her also to look up her friends. Elizabeth further requests the King to prohibit the Hanse Towns from carrying on their contraband traffic of munitions of war and provisions with the Spaniards. In 1595 the Queen writes that as the King of Spain is preparing to make war against her with an immense fleet, she must beg the King of Denmark first to prevent his subjects from furnishing her enemy with ships, and next, to lend herself eight of his largest vessels.

The diary kept by Peter Suaventius, who was Danish Ambassador to Henry VIII. in 1535, is an amusing document. It is much to be hoped that the political news which the writer sent home was more trustworthy than the general information which he seems to have taken exemplary pains to collect and record. His experiences in Scotland, as here detailed, were of a sufficiently remarkable character. At Jedwart he encountered a hermit, one John Scott, who had left a beautiful wife and children to live alone on bread and water. This recluse was accustomed to fast, by the help of the Blessed Virgin, for forty days at a stretch; so he told the Ambassador, and so the Ambassador appears to have believed. Suaventius asked (whether of the hermit or not does not appear), whether it was true, as he had apparently been told, that there were trees in Scotland which produced living birds. The answer was worthy of the question. The story, it was replied, was undoubtedly true, and some very interesting particulars were added. Those birds which fall from the trees into water become animated, those which fall on the ground do not. Figures of birds, added Suaventius's veracious informant, were found in the heart of the trees in question and on the root. The birds thus abnormally produced are said to be very delicate eating, but it is not clear whether the Ambassador speaks on this point from experiment or hearsay. Among the other Scottish marvels recorded is the existence of a district where cocks never crow. There is also a bird, as marvellous as those produced from trees, which lays only one egg, and hatches it under its foot. Modern Scots may be surprised to learn that, according to this chronicle, they had ancestors three centuries ago, who lived in the woods, "like Scythians," eating no bread and subsisting on raw venison. It may be news to them, also, that there was near Edinburgh a volcanic mountain like Etna. Suaventius saw this volcano, but not apparently when it was in a state of eruption. It will be hardly said, after this, that mediæval Scotchmen had no sense of humour, whatever may be true of the Scots of to-day. There were some, at any rate, who knew how to treat a *gobemouche* as he deserved.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

This year, both here and in Paris (says the *Standard*), light colours predominate, and in the very thinnest materials. The prettiest costumes seen at races and *fêtes* are in white, cream, beige (the palest shade), oseille, lilac, and green; cream and white lace over pink, blue, amber, chartreuse, and orange foundations are greatly worn, as is fine clear white muslin over colour, this last fashion being a very pretty one. Often large bunches of flowers—lilac, laburnum, pansies, roses, or forget-me-nots—are fastened on the underneath skirt, and the effect, as seen faintly through the veiling of muslin, is graceful in the extreme. Bonnets of the same flowers, almost hidden with lace, are usually worn with such dresses. A stylish toilet prepared for a Paris *fête* is of dark olive green and cream striped faille, chenille and cream-coloured pongée, the bodice of the first-named material edged with chenille, and the skirt of the pongée edged at the bottom with chenille. A hat of dark olive green straw, lined with cream-coloured satin, trimmed with oats and grasses, went well with the dress, as did the sunshade of olive green crêpe lined with cream lace. Many of the best *modistes* now make the corsage of a dress in such a way that it is difficult to tell where it is fastened, as it has almost the appearance of growing on its wearer. A dress of this description, made of russet crêpe, was in especially good style; the bodice, open down to the waist, showed a gracefully crossed chemisette of cream crêpe, the underskirt arranged in plissés, a large pouf behind being formed by the tunic, the deep waistband was formed of mahogany-coloured and silver beads, the *collier* being in the same style, and the bonnet of mahogany-coloured tulle with just a few blush roses, without any foliage set in it.

The newest French evening dresses for young ladies are of cream Arab gauze, generally kilted on skirt and bodice, which is made high with a low lining, the only trimming being a scarf of bengaline, which encircles the waist and is tied in a bébé bow at the back. A remarkably tasteful evening dress, recently worn by a leader of fashion in Paris, was of white silk gauze, embroidered in forget-me-nots, a garland of the same flowers crossing the bodice and being continued pompadour fashion on the skirt. A white tulle, embroidered with small lilac flowers, worn over a lilac silk skirt bodice *à la vierge*, with a wide lilac moiré sash tied at the back and lilacs in the hair, was simple and elegant-looking, as was a delicate shade of French grey gauze worn over grey silk, trimmed with large pale pink carnations, natural flowers. This dress was made in a novel fashion at the back: no less than four separate draperies of the material were gathered in fully at the waist, and fell one over the other in points on the left side, each point falling a little lower than the one above it. The bengaline sash, instead of being tied immediately at the back, was so arranged that its unequal loops served to drape the right side of the skirt, thus avoiding the somewhat bare appearance given by one-sided trimming.

Misty blues and transparent water-greens are the colours Worth chiefly affects just now for ball dresses. Gradations of colour are fashionable, and frequently three shades will be worn over the foundation silk skirt; thus over a canary yellow slip (yellow is again in the ascendant for evening wear) would be worn, first a skirt of pale maize net, then one of jonquil colours, and, finally, a brown chaudron; while the bodice, of shot silk, would combine all these tones which would be repeated in the trimming of shaded foliage, consisting of autumn leaves of all the tints used in the dress, and possibly deeper harmonising shades. Other materials besides the tulle, crêpe, Arab gauze, net, and faille, already mentioned for evening dresses are white mousseline de laine, white llama, nun's veiling, Virginie (a new French soft and fine woollen fabric), challis, and fine silky canvas. In richer heavier materials moiré—more used in Paris than in this country—velvet grenadine, velvet frisé, veloutine, satin frisé, Pompadour satin, bengaline, brocatelle, and brocades of all kinds, two of the newest being Brocard Bordone and Marguerite de Bourgoyne, the first-named very stiff and firm, with large patterns on it in darker shades than the ground colour; and the other one excessively soft brocade, in texture almost akin to damask, which falls in delightfully graceful folds.

Each month sees the introduction of not only new materials, but also new colours, or rather new shades of colour, and those who wish to be really well dressed in these days have to make a perfect study of colour in costume, have to learn how to blend and harmonise, how to deal carefully with subtle nuances, and how to choose exactly those particular tints which are suited to their own individualities—no easy task, considering the apparently endless variations of each primary colour. A perfect vocabulary is needed, a dictionary of colour alone. Among the newest may be mentioned, in greys, Nebulen, the grey of a cloudy sky; Gabier, a grey tinge of sky blue; Labrador, grey blue; Plomb, the silvery grey of freshly-cut lead; and Pouce, pumice stone. Mousse d'eau is supposed to represent the scum on a stagnant pond (not a very nice idea), and belongs to the family of greens, to which several additions have been recently made; Genet is broom-blossom yellow; Pepite, orange gold; Tonkin, brown chaudron; Anemone, a new red purple; Barbarine, violet blue; Eglantine (briar rose) and Hydrangea, two of the newest pinks; and so on *ad libitum*. In the trimming and making up of dresses a curious combination is to be observed of simplicity and elaboration; without looking *outré* either style may be adopted as most suitable to the wearer, the severely plain or the ornate. With Parisians plain and tucked dresses are in great favour this season, and, more particularly for morning wear, full skirts will be at a discount, and those quite narrow with the bodices tucked inside them and wide sashes tied round the waist *de rigueur*. Englishwomen never look as stylish in such dresses as Frenchwomen, the reason not being far to seek—they do not pay sufficient attention to the *jupes* worn beneath. Ill-fitting petticoats and objectionable steels ruin the hang of any dress, especially one with little or no fulness in it. A Frenchwoman wears a wide-banded, well-cut petticoat, fully gathered at the back, with one deep box-pleated flounce at its edge, for wear with a plain skirt; the horse-hair pad, which forms the tournure, is securely fastened to the petticoat—if a less scanty style of drapery is adopted, to the dress itself—and the under garments worn beneath the *jupe* are exactly fitted to the figure. It is this attention to detail which gives the *chic* our countrywomen fail to attain.

Cache poussières are a great feature of this season, Each year they assume a more ornamental appearance, and seem to be more generally worn, and they are certainly useful, protecting the dress admirably from dust and summer showers. The long redingote shape with sling sleeves is that usually adopted. While thoroughly covering the dress beneath, it yet defines the figure, in this respect differing from the old-fashioned dust cloak, which was simply a shapeless waterproof covering. Those now worn at race meetings, both here and abroad, are a perfect study.

Touching summer fashions for children, nothing is more useful than washing dresses, and with this all sensible mothers will agree. It is too much the custom, however, now-a-days to dress small people in almost as expensive materials as their elders, so that, unless at the seaside or in the depths of the country, one rarely sees children clothed in styles suitable to their years and capacity for enjoyment. One feels so morally certain that a wee trot of some three or four years old is unhappy when tricked out in absurdly rich finery, that one longs to provide it with a good sensible blouse to slip over its grand garments. It is not necessary to dress children dowdily, though, to ensure their happiness—that is running to the other extreme. Let their frocks and jackets be cut in the newest styles, but in inexpensive stuffs, which can be replaced if torn or stained, without much additional outlay. Zephyr cloth is excellent for juvenile wear, in red and white or blue and white; plain thick linen banded with colour is also serviceable. A rather pretty and quite novel idea is to make such frocks with very wide buttonholes down the front and at intervals on the skirt; strips of colour are run through the buttonholes, light or dark blue, pale pink, deep red, scarlet, and (in case of mourning) black. The stripes are set perpendicularly on the skirt between either wide box-pleats or groups of narrow kilts; the cuffs are trimmed in the same way, the whole effect being very good. Andrianople—a species of red cotton, so called from the dye with which it is coloured—embroidered in white cotton, or the plain stuff banded, as above described, with white, is a good washing fabric and as strong as Turkey twill; it is to be very much worn this year for seaside dresses, not only by children, but by their elders also.

On Saturday evening, when the Duke of Teck distributed among the successful competitors prizes to the value of £1,000 and upwards, the sixth Royal Military Tournament in annual succession at the Royal Agricultural Hall came to a brilliant conclusion. The takings at thirteen performances, which began with the rehearsal on Saturday week, and have been continued at the rate of two for each day, have been enormous. On all the afternoons seats were in greater demand than the reserved space was capable of meeting; and the evening representations have been scarcely less remunerative. In consequence of the vast number of entries, the contests from day to day fell largely into arrear, and it became necessary to work off the accumulation in hours not within the stated periods of the programme.

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A FEW OF THE MOST RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

INTERNAL WEAKNESS.
Miss M. HUDSON, Twyford, Derby, writes:
"March 20th, 1885.
"Seven months ago I purchased one of your Electropathic Belts. I need not describe the symptoms here, but refer you to my letter of June 17, 1884, No. 3,144. I have worn the Belt every day since that date; it has been an untold comfort to me. I would not be without one, and cannot say enough in favour of your Belts; all I regret is that they are not better known. I shall be glad to write to any lady who may wish to hear more particulars respecting my case, and shall certainly recommend your appliances to my friends."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.
Major PAKENHAM, Longstone House, Armagh, writes:
"February 23rd, 1885.
"I am very happy to inform you that the Electropathic Belt which you supplied me with has completely cured me of the Rheumatic Gout from which I had suffered such intense agony for nearly two years, and I now feel as strong and active as I have ever felt in my life. Several of my friends have, on my recommendation, tried these Belts, and in every case the result has been most satisfactory."

LUMBAGO AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
R. H. SMEDLEY, Esq., Perthy-Terfyn, Holywell, North Wales, writes:
"May 2nd, 1885.
"I have worn a No. 3 power Electropathic Belt and Spine Band daily for exactly five months. The pains in my back ceased soon after I began to wear the Appliances, and I have had no return, but before I had Lumbago off and on for over nine years. I am much stronger, and my general health is very good. I am very thankful I consulted you, and shall recommend your Appliances to any one I know suffering as I used to do."

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISORDER.
CHARLES SEWELL, Esq., Cirencester, writes:
"March 24, 1885.
"You may like to hear that I have worn one of your Electropathic Belts with the most satisfactory results, for whereas I used to be constantly laid up with Liver attacks and Kidney disorders, I have been entirely free from such ever since I began to wear the Belt."

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MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 4.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The Radical leaders have not long left the country in ignorance of the great principle upon which they will appeal for the confidence of the constituencies at the coming General Election. "The old cause and the old man" is the inspiring programme which they put forth for popular acceptance. It shows an amusing effrontery and a vast reliance upon the forces of ignorance and folly that a serious expectation should be entertained that public opinion is likely to rally once more to the support of Mr. GLADSTONE, with the fervent desire that he will be enabled to display during a further period of power the capacities for government which have been demonstrated during the past five years. What the "old cause" is has been abundantly made clear; it is the cause of plunder, shame, and slaughter—the cause that has involved the Empire in disaster and dishonour abroad, and at home leaves the kingdom menaced with ruin and revolution. And the "old man" is the unhappy demagogue whose public career has won for him the bitter loathing and contempt of the large majority of the intelligent classes of his countrymen—who, as Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT points out, has been a curse to every nation with whose affairs he has meddled; who is reviled, hated, and despised in Ireland, in India, in Australia, in South Africa, and in Egypt; for whom none but the ignorant have anything good to say, save the foreigners whose interests he has advanced, and the Radical supporters who, to promote their factious purposes, lavish fulsome adulation on him in public, whilst they deride him privately. It is unnecessary to question the honesty of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN when they dilate upon the moral grandeur and the transcendent genius of Mr. GLADSTONE. It is a part of the farce of Radical politics, and they and other Radicals play their part with admirable gravity. There is no doubt that the earnestness and persistence with which the greatness and goodness of Mr. GLADSTONE have been systematically extolled have produced an effect on the folly and ignorance of the country. But it may well be doubted whether the charm is so potent as the Radical leaders imagine. It is in despair of finding any other common bond of union between discordant interests that Radicalism is driven to conjure with the name of Mr. GLADSTONE. That Mr. GLADSTONE is quite ready to adapt himself to the presumed exigencies of his party may be fairly assumed from his letter to his Midlothian constituents. There is little question that Mr. GLADSTONE looked forward to retirement from public life at the close of the present Parliament. But there is equally no doubt that he shrinks from passing into private life amidst clear manifestations of the disastrous failure of his Administration. If a triumph for the Radical party can be achieved at the polls, then his withdrawal from public life would be effected under auspices far pleasanter to his ambition and vanity. And so Mr. GLADSTONE holds that his first duty at the present time is to work for the triumph of the Radical cause, or, in his own characteristic phraseology, "to use his strongest and most sedulous "efforts to prevent anything that can mar the "unity and efficiency of the great instrument "which, under Providence, has chiefly and "almost wholly made our history for the last "half-century." So a new Midlothian campaign will be amongst the diversions of the autumn.

The Conservative party has every reason to be satisfied with the results of the contested elections that have taken place this week. They have sufficiently indicated that if the new Government does not possess a majority in the House of Commons, it none the less enjoys the confidence of the country. At Woodstock Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has, of course, been triumphantly returned, and the increased majority that he has received altogether disposes of the Radical delusion that the energetic part he has taken in opposing the Radical Ministry and the Radical policy has had the effect of lessening his claims to popular support. The fact is that there can be no better recommendation to the good opinions of an English constituency than a hearty and unqualified resistance to Radical Ministers and Radical measures, and this fact has been impressed by the striking success of Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT at Eye, where he has secured nearly double the majority by which he was returned in 1880. A particular significance attaches to the elections at Eye and Woodstock from the fact that they are really agricultural constituencies and small districts of counties, and it is thus shown that in the new county constituencies household suffrage does not entail the necessary triumph of Radicalism. At Launceston Mr. WEBSTER, although he was quite unknown and had to contend with a local candidate of considerable influence and popularity, has had little difficulty in retaining for the Conservative cause the seat vacated by Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD. Cornwall is one of the counties in which Radicalism aspires to obtain a monopoly of the representation. The election for Launceston is sufficient to prove that these sanguine anticipations rest upon no sound basis. The contest at Wakefield has another and not less important significance. It amply indicates that in the English boroughs the result of five years' experience of Radical rule has been to destroy faith in the Radical policy and shatter Radical preponderance. As Wakefield has voted this week so may the many English towns of which it is a fair exemplar be expected to vote at the General Election. The Conservative electioneering successes have come opportunely to strengthen the confidence of the Conservative party in their reliance upon popular support, and to destroy the figments of Radicalism as to the present state of public opinion. There is every reason for congratulation that the ungracious opposition to the re-election of Ministers has given a few representative constituencies the opportunity to pronounce emphatically in favour of the new Government.

At the meeting of Parliament next week some information will doubtless be forthcoming as to the policy and intentions of the new Ministry. An evening will apparently be wasted in dealing with Mr. BRADLAUGH'S case. At the earliest opportunity, however, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH will bring forward his financial proposals. They will necessarily be of an unambitious character. It would not be surprising if the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER were simply to propose to spread over a series of years the payment of the huge deficit for which the Radical Ministry is responsible. On the grave questions of Egyptian and Afghan policy, it is, of course, premature to anticipate any definite declarations. The rumour that Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF is to be sent on a special mission to Egypt has excited some remonstrances. It is clearly necessary to replace Sir EVELYN BARING, who has been intimately identified with the discredited policy of the past. But whether Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF is best qualified to fill his place seems dubious. His relations with Egyptian finance and his notorious prejudices with regard to the KHEDIVE are obvious objections to his appointment. The return of Lord WOLSELEY to England will give the Government the advantage of personal consultation on the aspects of the military position. It will probably be necessary to reoccupy the province of Dongola, but at the present season no military movements can be commenced. The temporary settlement of the Afghan difficulty that the late Ministry practically effected will doubtless be speedily agreed to. The farce of arbitration will be abandoned, a new frontier will be delimited, and then preparations will be steadily pursued with the view of placing the Indian Empire in a position to meet every eventuality of the future.

Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN has done a good deal in English political life to justify the not altogether flattering reputation that the Competition Wallah enjoys in Indian society. The speech that he delivered this week to the Eighty Club is an unpleasant indication of the deterioration of English politicians under democratic influences. The Eighty Club, too, does not, it may be presumed, furnish an audience whose folly and ignorance a speaker feels it essential to recognise and flatter. It is believed to consist of representatives of intelligent Radicalism. But Mr. TREVELYAN had no hesitation in descanting to the members on contemporary politics without even an elementary regard for hard facts. The display of imagination in politics should be accompanied by some respect for accuracy and probabilities. Mr. TREVELYAN must be quite aware that his assumption of the universal love that Mr. GLADSTONE inspires is one that it would be difficult to justify. The wicked caricatures that provoke his wrath point to a somewhat different estimate of the Radical leader, which happens to be the one that prevails amongst the classes who are best qualified to pass an impartial judgment upon

Mr. GLADSTONE's public career. His assertions that the bulk of the new electors will support Mr. GLADSTONE at the polls from their intimate conviction of the deep debt of gratitude due to him that his legislative labours have produced is somewhat too bold. Those who vote for the Radicals will be rather moved by the Radical promises of a cottage and an acre than by considerations as to the Paper Duty, Purchase in the Army, and so forth. Mr. TREVELYAN thinks it no great matter whether foreign politicians are glad or sorry that a British Minister has fallen. Sensible people will think it is of some importance when they find the friends and natural allies of England rejoicing, and her enemies and opponents disconsolate, at Mr. GLADSTONE's overthrow. Mr. TREVELYAN scolds Anglo-Indian society for its Tory tendencies. It is Mr. GLADSTONE who has converted Anglo-Indians to Toryism. Mr. TREVELYAN is indignant that the present Government should take office, because it involves the retirement of Earl SPENCER from the Viceroyalty of Ireland. It is simply amusing insincerity on his part to affect to ignore the notorious fact that when the Radical Ministry fell the action of his own colleagues in the Cabinet was directed to making Earl SPENCER's continuance in office impossible. Mr. TREVELYAN jeers at the Tory lawyers who, assuming office, will become entitled to pensions. What has he to say of his own colleagues, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE and Mr. CHILDERS, who are now accepting pensions, and, if they like, "will have large incomes for "doing nothing all the rest of their lives?"

THE NEW RADICAL CRUSADE.

We have not had to wait long for an exposition of the plan of the campaign which a portion, at least, of the Radical party intends to carry on during the next few months; and if these gentlemen's powers for mischief were only commensurate with their malignance, we might well view the immediate future of the country with considerable apprehension. Happily, however, even this week indications have not been wanting that the views of the extreme section of the Radical party are by no means representative of those of the nation at large, and that they are not even shared by a number of Liberals who have hitherto been content to co-operate with their allies of the "forward" school. It is from this consideration that the result of the Wakefield election derives its principal significance. The polling at Wakefield at the General Elections of 1868, 1874, and 1880, showed that, in all three instances, Wakefield faithfully reflected the views of the majority of the people. That the borough should now have pronounced so decidedly in favour of the Conservatives affords, therefore, at least a fair presumption that the current of national opinion is at present flowing in the Conservative direction. A comparison of the numbers polled by each party at the recent contest with the figures recorded on former occasions establishes these two facts:—first, that the Conservative cause has never before mustered so many supporters; and, secondly, that the Liberal vote this week shows a notable falling-off. The significance of this result cannot be mistaken. The Radical candidate was quite on a par with his opponent in respect of local influence. He had on several occasions filled the office of Mayor, and he was, moreover, President of the local Liberal organisation. Yet the votes given in his favour fell short of those which secured the Radical triumph in 1880 by no less than 200. This fact is even more striking than that of the Conservative increase. It proves that a large number of Liberals abstained from voting at all.

This attitude of the abstaining Liberals at Wakefield is, there is much reason to believe, extensively shared by a vast proportion of Liberals throughout the country. It is a matter of notoriety that the balance at the last General Election was turned by the aid of that large body of moderate Liberals who believed that the leadership of the Liberal party would be entrusted, not to Mr. GLADSTONE, but to Lord HARTINGTON. That men of this type, as well as many other *quondam* Liberals, are now completely alienated from the Radical party is a fact perfectly notorious, however the Revolutionary wirepullers may seek to ignore or to disguise it. The evidence of it is everywhere apparent. It is this, and this only, that can account for the Liberal abstentions by which Mr. GLADSTONE's Government was overthrown. Its existence is again indicated by the promises of support which many moderate Liberals have just given to Lord SALISBURY. But by far the most striking proof of the discord in the ranks of the Liberal party has been afforded by Mr. GLADSTONE's letter to the Midlothian Liberals. The Radical leader here clearly intimates that it had been his purpose to retire from political life at the end of the present Session of Parliament, but that he is forced to remain in harness because he is "not at this moment released from his duties" to the Liberal party, and that "the first of these "duties is to use the strongest and most sedu- "lous efforts to prevent anything that can mar "the unity and efficiency" of the party he has hitherto led. In other words, he cannot give up the leadership, because the Liberal party would fall to pieces if he did. We may well doubt the stability of a party that is only held together by this one personal bond of devotion to a political chief who was compelled to acquiesce in the overthrow of his own Cabinet to save it from destruction by internal dissensions.

And this brings us once more to the point from which we started—the coming Radical campaign. The circular of the National Liberal Federation, otherwise known as the Birmingham Caucus, is a document which need not trouble us much. It is full of malignant misrepresentations, odious innuendoes, and idle vapouring. But these are the invariable characteristics of Caucus literature. Mr. SCHNADHORST's stage thunder and the confident prophecies of "young KITSON" and the other couple of local nobodies may safely be disregarded. We shall not think so ill of our Liberal fellow-countrymen as to imagine that they will permit these four fussy impostors to lead them by the nose. The attempt of these people to dictate to the Liberal party will probably fail, as it deserves to do. We are not to be understood as in any way under-estimating the undoubted strength or the utter unscrupulousnes of our opponents. The occasion is one that calls for all the exertions, all the sagacity, all the perseverance, and all the determination, of the National party. The issues at stake are too weighty, and the future of the country too much shrouded in obscurity, for us to be careless as to the result. Still, we cannot but recall to mind the utter failure of the Radical campaign of last autumn. Our adversaries will rage again as they did before. They will shrink from no manœuvres, however despicable, to injure the Tory party in the eyes of the people. But the constituencies are not likely to forget their experience of Radical rule during the past five years, and the new Radical crusade will be powerless to destroy the remembrance of the ruin and disaster which Mr. GLADSTONE's Government has brought upon the Empire. At the present juncture Conservatives have simply to take to heart Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE's admirable exhortation—a precept which he has just so nobly and so unselfishly enforced by his own example—to think of nothing but their Duty to the Country.

MR. TREVELYAN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. TREVELYAN's speech on Wednesday at the Eighty Club was pitched in a key, no doubt, eminently fitted alike to animate the possibly depressed spirits of some of his party, and to excite them to the coming conflict by wholesale and rather hasty denunciations. In one respect, Mr. TREVELYAN personally has a right to be jubilant. Whether the extension of household suffrage to the counties is, or is not, a work deserving high praise, there is no doubt that Mr. TREVELYAN may claim, more fully than any one else, whatever credit is due for its advocacy. He was its persistent advocate long before it was adopted by his leaders, when the views of Lord SHERBROOKE and Mr. GLADSTONE were almost as orthodox within the Liberal ranks as his own, and there were as yet but feeble indications as to the direction in which Mr. GLADSTONE's mind was moving in the matter. Personally, he might appeal to the new voters as the originator of their enfranchisement. But we can hardly, without a sense of perhaps unconscious irony, follow his remarks on the convictions which the general body of agricultural labourers had already derived from "observation of public affairs and public men." He reminds his hearers that for ten years the Conservatives had voted for leaving them out in the cold. If the period be taken for the ten years previous to 1880 they include a period during which the Liberal party were by no means anxious to press the question. If they are reckoned from the coming into power of the Conservatives in 1874, it is true that, as in many other cases, Liberals in Opposition found their views rapidly enlarged. But the period must then include the first four years of Mr. GLADSTONE's last Government, during which every other question was dealt with, and that of the franchise postponed to the last. That a large change in electoral conditions is inconvenient in the early years of a Parliament may be admitted, but it applies equally to other Parliaments besides the present. The conversion of the Liberal party to this new reform began, no doubt, when Mr. ARCH's agitation showed that the agricultural labourer might be more available for the cause of movement than had been supposed. It was completed, or at least turned into a practical form, when the strength of Liberalism in the present constituencies seemed ebbing away. On the other hand, whatever the feelings of Conservatives may have been towards the assimilation of the franchise, the only votes to which the party was committed were against separating this question from the redistribution of seats. And the principle contended for by the House of Lords a year ago has been in a large measure justified by the subsequent course of events.

Mr. TREVELYAN, indeed, in spite of his tone of confidence, seems to feel a necessity for seeking everywhere and in every form for a sufficient number of reasons for urging on his hearers and readers to bestir themselves against the progress of Conservatism. He says the change of Ministry has been of advantage to those who will hold office for a short time, and then draw pensions for doing nothing, and that the taxpayers will feel it also. This rather has the appearance of a desperate effort to multiply objections to the change of Ministry founded on a distrust of any real popular feeling against it. It would be mean to calculate the exact fraction of the smallest coin which each taxpayer will be charged if two ex-Chancellors are drawing fresh pensions next year. But it is obvious that if they draw them for doing nothing, it will not be at their own desire: it will be because they are in compulsory retirement. If the country were anxious to save this infinitesimal sum it would be a reason, not for bringing the Liberals back to office, but for retaining the present occupants in their places.

It is not surprising that Mr. TREVELYAN should pronounce a panegyric upon his late chief, Lord SPENCER, or that he should speak somewhat strongly with regard to the party of Mr. PARNELL. What the effect on Irish representation of the extension to Ireland of his favourite franchise may be is a matter which he, perhaps, did well to avoid. No one has been the object of more unscrupulous, more ferocious onslaught from the worst class of Irish Nationalists than the late CHIEF SECRETARY except the late LORD LIEUTENANT. But the professed policy of the Ministry whom they served at the time when Lord SPENCER just entered on his task is in some measure answerable for it. A policy of conciliation had been proclaimed. The Kilmainham bargain had been made, and Mr. FORSTER had felt compelled to retire. Coercion was apparently to be given up. Then the startling crime of the Invincibles required a new course of action, as it gave a new direction to opinion in the Cabinet. Lord SPENCER, therefore, and Mr. TREVELYAN, who took up the succession of his murdered predecessor, had to carry out the policy which had prevailed under Lord COWPER and Mr. FORSTER, and which the Irish had been led to suppose abandoned on their retirement. They, therefore, were exposed to the bitter animosity resulting from disappointed expectations—expectations which should never have been encouraged. Mr. TREVELYAN speaks bitterly of the censures directed against the Irish Government, and of what he supposes to be the alliance of Mr. PARNELL's party with the Conservatives. The Parnellite party were notoriously disposed to thwart any English Administration, and especially one which they thought had misled them into false hopes. But, on the other hand, it was by the assistance of this party that the Government obtained the immense majorities in favour of the Franchise Bill last year, to which they attached so much importance as interpreting the will of the nation. Mr. HAWORTH, whom Mr. TREVELYAN quotes as an exponent of Conservative opinion, who speaks unkindly of the official staff of Dublin Castle, was one of those most anxious last year that Conservatives should recognise the extension of the County Franchise as the complement of the Bill of 1867. He taunts the Conservative ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND with the probable abandonment of the Crimes Act which he had wished formerly to enforce with greater rigour. We regret much that the new Ministry does not seem determined to attempt its renewal at all hazards. But the known uncertainty of the intentions of their predecessors has alone made its abandonment possible. It is the likelihood that a large part of the late Ministerial party, led by some ex-Cabinet Ministers, will be prepared to oppose any such renewal, which makes its success a matter of doubt. Another argument which looks like the device of a critic driven to the last shift is that founded on the supposed contradiction between the objection of the Conservatives to permissive legislation in certain cases, notably the licensing question, and the permissive character of their Agricultural Improvements Bill. Permissive legislation in the former class of cases meant permission for a part of a local community to restrain the liberty of the rest in matters where it was not restrained by the general law. The permissive character of the Agricultural Improvements Bill was simply a permission of free contract between those who let and those who hire. Whether any public necessity may sometimes justify overriding such freedom of contract is no doubt a disputed point. But to confuse it with the general question of permissive legislation is a play on words which could only be accepted by an already convinced audience. Mr. TREVELYAN, like most recent Liberal speakers, is very confident as to the future. Sir C. DILKE promised that the Liberals would carry every county from Devonshire to Cheshire. Mr. TREVELYAN is contented to say that counties which have been Conservative strongholds will be attacked with every prospect of success. As Lord RUSSELL once said, you cannot refute a prophet beforehand. Still, the very next day, the election at Eye—a borough containing, perhaps, as many agricultural labourers as any constituency now existing—showed a larger Conservative majority than before. And then an election of a different kind has also its lesson. In Wakefield, in the centre of a great manufacturing district, the verdict of 1880 has been reversed. It is probable enough that in many of the boroughs whose electors follow the course of public events with that scrutiny which Mr. TREVELYAN's imagination attributes to the rural cottager the same change may be impending. Even if his party find some of the support which they expect among the new county voters, the question may occur, how much they will retain anywhere else.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE NAVY

The naval evolutions and sham sea-fight that have taken place this week at Bantry Bay have no doubt been fruitful in practical results. Their usefulness has not been limited to affording an admirable drill for the forces employed. An opportunity has also occurred for testing the efficiency of our naval armaments; while, as regards the general public, there are at the present moment special reasons why the subject of the Navy should be urgently pressed home upon the attention of the country. In no department of the public Administration is the benefit likely to accrue from the recent change of Government more apparent than in the Admiralty. The revelations made last year as to the utter inefficiency of the Navy raised a national outcry which forced even the Radical Government to exhibit a certain amount of activity in meeting the most obvious shortcomings of our marine service. The measures taken were utterly inadequate to the necessities of the situation, and at this moment the question remains not much nearer a satisfactory solution than it did a year ago. It is time, therefore, that public interest in a matter absolutely vital to the existence of the Empire should again be stimulated; and all the more because the advent to power of a Conservative Government affords reason to hope that the subject will now receive the attention it demands. With Lord GEORGE HAMILTON and his coadjutors at the Admiralty there will be no lack of will to place the Navy in a condition of efficiency; but it is of the utmost importance that their good intentions should be strengthened by the consciousness that they have the support of the country in carrying them into effect. There is practically no difference of opinion on the subject. Even Lord NORTHBROOK and Sir THOMAS BRASSEY have been compelled during the last few months to abandon the tone of official optimism in which they were accustomed to speak of the Navy. As Mr. ARNOLD FORSTER observes in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century*, "it is obviously hard to contend that "all requirements have been fulfilled, and at "the same time to ask for several millions to "supply the prime necessaries which are "lacking."

It is, however, to be observed that the admissions thus tardily wrung from the late Board of Admiralty fell as far short of the actual truth as the remedies they proposed were wanting in completeness. As Mr. ARNOLD FORSTER reminds us, the whole body of pro

fessional men—scientific authorities, constructors, shipbuilders, and all who had made the condition of the Navy a special study were agreed as to the fact that the naval defences of the country are totally inadequate to our requirements, and that in every branch of the Service there are grave defects which may any day involve most serious dangers. They have long been patent to all the world, and the Admiralty have been over and over again warned of their existence by every specialist who has been called upon to give advice. But the most complete and significant proof that these shortcomings are perfectly well known to our naval officials is afforded by the hasty and ineffective, yet extravagantly expensive, action which they have been taking during the last few months. The activity which prevailed at the time when a war with Russia seemed imminent, so far from its betokening readiness for such a contingency, was the result only of a vain and impossible endeavour to make up for the neglect of the past by a sudden effort. It is all very well to point to the great material resources of the country. There is no greater delusion than to imagine that the fact of our possessing these resources absolves us from the necessity and the duty of preparation and forethought. It is only by previously organising our power that our resources can be made available on a sudden emergency. As Mr. Arnold Forster remarks, "millions spent in "the workshops of the Tyne and Clyde cannot "protect our distant possessions if spent too "late."

The same writer most properly insists on an entire change in the principle on which applications are made to Parliament to sanction our naval expenditure. Under the present system, a certain sum is fixed by the Treasury, and the naval authorities are told to do the best they can with the money. The method that ought to be adopted is that the Admiralty should state exactly what work is required to be done, and that Parliament should then be called upon to decide whether the work is worth doing, and, if so, to sanction the payment of the right price for doing it. "To pretend," says Mr. Forster, "that any degree of efficiency "can be secured by the present system of dis- "tributing a constantly diminishing annual "grant over half a hundred different objects, "trifling with each and completing none, is to "land us in certain breakdown and disaster. "It is impossible to do twice the work "for half the money. In 1860 the effective "expenditure on the Navy was £1,800,000 "more than in 1880. During these twenty "years the cost of every single article required "for naval equipment and construction has "largely increased. Our risks and our respon- "sibilities had become greater than they were, "and our enemies far more numerous and "more powerful." As we have said, if anything were needed to complete the case against our present *régime*, it is the evidence furnished this very year by the wasteful and panic-stricken efforts of the Admiralty to make up for their past negligence. We cannot doubt that Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues will take immediate steps to remedy existing deficiencies. As a first step, let the Royal Commission for which Mr. W. H. Smith asked months ago be appointed at once. Then, as regards the financial question, we are convinced (as we said when the proposal was mooted) that under present circumstances there can be no better expedient than that first suggested by the *St. James's Gazette*, of suspending for a time the paying-off of the National Debt. It will not matter much to our posterity whether the redemption of the National Debt is accomplished two or three years earlier or later; but it will be a matter of supreme importance to them whether we, in our day, have efficiently safeguarded the heritage which they are to receive at our hands.

DR. FARRAR ON "DRINK."

The Archdeacon of Westminster sends to the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* his "Last Word" to Lord Bramwell on the Drink question, and it may be assumed that the controversy between the two combatants is now closed. We have on former occasions noticed the arguments advanced on either side, and we may therefore survey the position in which, after this war of words, the Drink question is left. It seems to us that Lord Bramwell's original argument not only remains substantially untouched, but that it is materially strengthened by the Archdeacon's own admissions. Dr. Farrar has been at great pains to prove the mischievous effects of over-indulgence in drink, and the non-beneficial effects of even a moderate indulgence in it. Against the pleasure which, as Lord Bramwell maintains, the use of drink affords to some men, the Archdeacon (not very logically) sets the crime and wretchedness which its abuse occasions to others. But no impartial onlooker can have failed to note that Dr. Farrar has throughout never once fairly met the charge—for such it is—which Lord Bramwell has brought against the promoters of the so-called "Temperance" agitation. Stated in the briefest possible form, Lord Bramwell's plea is on behalf of the liberty of the individual to drink or to abstain; and his charge against the "Temperance" advocates is that they are endeavouring to restrain the just liberty of the individual in this respect. All the other points discussed are partly matters of opinion: this one is a question of fact. How far innocent enjoyment is derived from drink; what is the effect of drink in promoting or in injuring health; whether drink is an aid or a drawback to labour, physical or mental—these and other kindred questions have been fully argued by both sides. They involve, as we have said, points concerning which opinions may and will differ. But the cardinal question at issue between Lord Bramwell and Dr. Farrar is a plain matter of fact—whether it is or is not the aim and object of "Temper- "ance" legislation to coerce men in the use of drink. Lord Bramwell has said that it is; the Archdeacon of Westminster is equally positive in maintaining that it is not.

In his latest article on the subject, Dr. Farrar repudiates with the utmost warmth the accusation that he and those who agree with him are anxious to enforce abstinence from drink. "We never dream," he says, "of using "coercion." This is a favourite disclaimer with "Temperance" agitators. But we venture to ask the Archdeacon what it is that he does advocate, if not coercion. What does he want Parliament to do? He wants it to legislate—to enforce by law the ideas of the "Temperance" party. What is that but coercion? At present a man enjoys the liberty either to drink or to abstain, as he chooses. Dr. Farrar is in favour of disturbing this equilibrium of choice—of throwing the weight of legislation on to the non-drinking side. His proposals either mean that, or they mean nothing. To say that this is not to promote abstinence by coercion is one of the most astounding statements ever made. At the Annual Meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society—a body to which the Archdeacon refers as an authority—Prebendary Ainslie said he expected help from Parliament. Canon Hopkins demanded that "the laws of the country should be put on "such a footing that they might be used to "help the people in doing good, and to make "it difficult for them to do evil." Dr. Farrar himself, on the same occasion, asked for "the aid of the Statute-book to educate "the blunted moral sense." Yet this, forsooth, is not coercion; and the Archdeacon calmly assures Lord Bramwell that "he mistakes the "aims of the Local Option Resolutions" passed in the House of Commons. We should have thought that Lord Bramwell was almost as capable of interpreting a Parliamentary Resolution as Dr. Farrar.

But the matter is really beyond argument. The Archdeacon, in the very article before us, pleads that the Local Optionists are not in favour of refusing licences "except in obedience "to the will of a two-thirds majority" of the inhabitants of the locality interested. Does Dr. Farrar mean to say that a man is less a victim to coercion if he is deprived of his beer by a large majority of his neighbours than he would be by a small majority? What has the size of the majority to do with the question? Lord Bramwell maintains, and we maintain, that a man has a right to judge for himself whether he will drink beer or not. To deprive him of that to which he is entitled is a tyranny; and it is just as much a tyranny whether it is committed by a greater or a lesser number of his fellow men. Really, a more startling illustration of the notion that Might makes Right could hardly have been forthcoming. The Archdeacon of Westminster strenuously denies that he and his friends believe it wicked to drink alcoholic liquors. But if the use of drink is not in itself wicked, how can the vote of two-thirds—or, for that matter, of nine tenths or of ninety-nine hundredths—of the population make it wicked? Whatever the verbal professions of the "Temperance" party may be, there is no mistaking the obvious drift of their demands. To us it is perfectly clear that the one assumption underlying all their arguments is the Manichæan doctrine that alcoholic drinks are in themselves wrong. There is no other logical basis upon which to found the outcry for coercive legislation to suppress the use of alcohol. This essentially Manichæan character of the Teetotal movement appears in a more undisguised form in the opposition manifested among extreme partisans to the use of Wine in the Holy Communion. Dr. Farrar cites the example of St. John Baptist as a total abstainer from strong drink. There could, indeed, be no better pattern to set before the total abstainers of our own day. But St. John Baptist's rule of abstinence from wine was a purely voluntary self-denial; just as he subjected himself to the voluntary discipline of the monastic rule, and observed the three counsels of perfection—Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience. Dr. Farrar can hardly intend to maintain that all Christians are bound by the Baptist's example in respect of the monastic life as a whole. St. John's abstinence from wine was but a part of his life of voluntary self-discipline. To quote it in justification of the new Teetotal Gospel is a wholly unjustifiable proceeding. Voluntary abstinence from strong drink, if adopted from a good motive, is praiseworthy, as Lord Bramwell has explicitly admitted. But if this self-denial is commended to us by the example of the Baptist, who "came neither "eating bread nor drinking wine," we are bound equally to remember the example of One Who came "eating and drinking," and of Whom the Jews blasphemously said, "Behold a gluttonous man and a winebibber."

Reviews.

FRANK BUCKLAND.*

The admirable life of the late Frank Buckland, which has been written by his brother-in-law, will be one of the books of the year, and few pleasanter volumes of biography have ever been published. As Mr. Bompas well says, Frank Buckland's own works form his best portraiture, and they are already established favourites with all lovers of the literature of natural history. But, at the same time, it is well that this connected sketch of him should have been compiled, which forms a pleasant supplement to those books and is not unworthy of a place beside them on the bookshelf. The fund of curious information and of droll anecdotes which they contained is by no means exhausted; and, though the present biographer has not scrupled to make use of them to complete the picture which he here gives of a zealous, truth-loving, painstaking man, gifted with a strong sense of humour, a remarkable power of patient observation, and a deep but not obtrusive religious sentiment, he has added many other touches of value to the portrait. It is especially in the story of his early life that these fresh sources of information placed at the biographer's disposal by Frank's school and college friends are made the best use of. He was a born naturalist, and derived his scientific tastes from both parents. When only four years old he astounded a clergyman who had travelled from Devonshire to show Dr. Buckland some "very curious fossils," by unhesitatingly pronouncing them, with his childish lisp, to be the vertebræ of an ichthyosaurus. At twelve he was sent to Winchester under Dr. Moberly, and he has himself recorded in *Temple Bar* his first experience of William of Wykeham's College, for which he retained throughout life a warm affection. The following sketch of him is given by one of his schoolfellows:—

> Imagine a short, quick-eyed little boy, with a shock head of reddish brown hair (not much amenable to a hair-brush), a white neckcloth tied like a piece of rope with no particular bow, and his bands sticking out under either ear as fancy pleased him—in fact, a boy utterly indifferent to personal appearance, but good-tempered and eccentric, with a small museum in his sleeve or cupboard, sometimes a snake, or a pet mouse, or a guinea-pig, or even a hedgehog. In the summer he would be always in the hedgerows after birds, weasels, or mice, or in the water-meadows after crayfish, tomculls, and other fish which hide under stones. He was known as an expert hand in skinning badgers, rats, &c., and also setting wires at Blue-Gate for cats; old Purver, a college servant, used to find them early in the morning when he went through into school to light the fires. In fact, he was a born naturalist.

Another says:—

> Good-humoured, full of spirits, uniformly amiable and obliging, Old Buckland, or Fat Buckland, as he was usually called, became the most popular boy in the school; everyone brightened into amusement at the sound of his loud voice and merry laugh, and the tremendous "view halloa" which preceded and announced his coming.
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> Fond of school work he was not, but he did his duty fairly, got through his "construes" somehow, and ground the regulation grist of dreary Greek and Latin verse. Neither did he care for games. Already his naturalist pursuits absorbed him. He did not so much regard the chalk fossils which abound in the Winchester hills; he had no microscope, neither was he a collector of insects. His delight was to study the habits of live animals, and to examine their structure when dead. An owl, a buzzard, and a raccoon were successive tenants of one of his lockers. A whole regiment of tame jackdaws owned him as their patron, headed by an evil-looking magpie, with a name not mentionable to ears polite, all of whom he used to feed twice a day with bread and milk from "sick-house." His hedgehogs kept open a perpetual fosse at the base of the wall bounding the college meads, and a good deal of agility was generated one day by Frank's appearance in the schoolroom at the crowded moment, just before the entrance of the master, brandishing a bottle of ammonia, and proclaiming that the viper had got loose. He was a dexterous taxidermist, and might be seen on a half-holiday in the deserted "Moab" or lavatory, plying his scalpel, and surrounded by a smell of corrosive sublimate, the subjects being cats, bats, which nested in a hollow plane tree in the meads; and moles, of whose skins he constructed a very comfortable waistcoat. The flayed bodies of the smaller creatures were sometimes eaten; squirrel pie, and mice cooked in batter, ranking as special dainties; oftener tied up in gallipots, and buried in the mud of a villainous puddle, called Log Pond, till the flesh fell from the bones, and it became easy to articulate the skeleton. Towards the end of his school days his anatomical studies enlarged their scope; gruesome fragments of humanity were conveyed secretly from the hospital, and as secretly dissected. He came to look on his schoolfellows with a professional eye. One R——, a boy with a dolicocephalous head, used to relate with a slight shiver that he had overheard Buckland mutter to himself, "What wouldn't I give for that fellow's skull!"
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> It was a rare treat to walk with him in the beautiful water-meadows of the Itchen, into which on summer evenings the bounds of school imprisonment were extended. He knew every bird in the hedges, every snake, shrew, or water-rat in the banks, every eel and crayfish in the pleasant streams of "Simmonds," and "Old Barge," and "Adam and Eve," and "Waterman's Hut," and had a thousand anecdotes to tell of them. Reserved with the boys in general, who looked upon him and his hobby as an amusing enigma, he bestowed all his enthusiasm on those who could understand and share it. If his naturalist ardour marked him off from ordinary boys, so also did his unfailing kindness and cordiality to all around him. Probably no one of his schoolfellows can recall, in thinking of him, an ill-natured utterance or an oppressive deed during all his years at Winchester. Very many recollect with gratitude acts of quiet friendship and words of good-humoured counsel, which came with double force from one so simple and so modest, yet who lived so evidently a life high-principled and blameless.

At Winchester he first set his heart upon becoming a surgeon, and he never swerved from his purpose. When in 1844 he entered at Christ Church, he pursued his zoological and surgical studies with equal vigour, and his fame lingered long within the walls of the House. Though Fell's-buildings, where his rooms on the ground floor used to be pointed out, have long since given place to the more pretentious pile which now fronts the meadow, Mr. Bompas has much to tell us of this part of his life, and has gathered many most interesting particulars, not merely from the traditions of him which are still current, but from the friends of his undergraduate days. Tiglath Pileser, his bear, is a historic personage, and there is one story of him, which Mr. Bompas does not tell, that we remember used to be told some ten years later. It was said that one night Tig got loose just at the time of evening chapel, and strolled down to the Cathedral, much alarming old Keys, the verger, whose house used to occupy the south transept till the recent restoration. When the scanty congregration appeared, they found Keys barricaded in the Dean's stall, and Tiglath keeping watch over him. The eagle and the marmot, who also occupied the rooms in Fell's-buildings, were no less given to stray, but we must leave the most distinguished of living preachers to speak of them and of their owner:—

> "He was the first man," Dr. Liddon writes, "who called on me when I came up to Christ Church. I was in 'garrets' in Peckwater, and had arrived the previous night, and, as I knew only a few people, was feeling very lonely and strange. He came into my room after breakfast, and said some cheery words, and told me, I remember, that it was a 'good thing to try to have plenty to say to men.' I have always remembered this visit with gratitude, and this piece of advice; this was in October, 1846. He often asked me to breakfast with him in his rooms in 'Fell's-buildings.' One of these breakfasts was in the spring, and it coincided with a great event; the marmots, which had hybernated in the cellar below, had just, as he expressed it, 'thawed.' There was great excitement; the creatures ran about the table, as entitled to the honours of the day; though there were other beasts and reptiles in the room too which in later life would have made breakfasting difficult. Speaking of reptiles, one very early incident in my Oxford life was joining in a hunt of Frank's adder. It had escaped into Mr. Benson's rooms, and was pursued into the bedroom by a group of undergraduates, who had, however, different objects in view. Frank certainly had the well-being of the adder chiefly at heart; the rest of us, I fear, were governed by the lower motive of escaping being bitten anyhow—if, consistently with the adder's safety, well—if not, still of escaping. Eventually the adder was caught, I believe, without great damage. This must have been in 1847.
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> "One day I met Frank just outside Tom Gate. His trousers' pockets were swollen out to an enormous size; they were full of slow-worms in damp moss. Frank explained to me that this combination of warmth and moisture was good for the slow-worms, and that they enjoyed it. They certainly were very lively, poking their heads out incessantly, while he repressed them with the palms of his hands.
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> "I was in chapel on that Sunday morning when the eagle came in at the eight o'clock service. The cloister door had been left open, and the bird found its way into the church, while the *Te Deum* was being sung, and advanced with its wings nearly spread out. Two or three men left their places to deal with it; Dean Gainsford looked unspeakable things.
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> "Of the bear I have a much less distinct recollection; but the jackal was, I might almost say, a personal friend. He was fastened up in the court outside Fell's-buildings; and I recollect how, under some odd and painful irritation, he used to go round and round, eating off his tail. Frank expressed great sympathy with him, modified by strong curiosity—he wondered how far Jacky would eat up into his back!
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> "He was certainly one of the most popular men in Christ Church: when he was in the schools, to be examined *viâ voce*, almost the whole undergraduate world of Christ Church was there; I can even now recollect his being put on in a chorus of Sophocles.
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> "He always struck me, in respect of the most serious matters, as combining strength and simplicity very remarkably; it was impossible to talk to him, and not to be sure that God, life, death, and judgment were to him solid and constantly present realities."

In 1845 he spent three months at Giessen studying chemistry with Professor Liebig, and some interesting extracts are given from his letters at that time. He paid another visit to Giessen in the following summer, returning by Switzerland, bringing with him a jar of red slugs, two of which, to his horror, got loose in the diligence, and crawled over the bald head of a sleepy fellow-traveller. Fearing to waken the sleeper by attempting to remove them, Frank slipped quietly out of the diligence at the next stoppage, "resolved to proceed on his journey by another "conveyance next morning rather than face that "man's awakening."

* *Life of Frank Buckland.* By his Brother-in-Law, G. C. Bompas.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1885.

After taking his degree in 1848, he entered at St. George's Hospital, and as his father had in the meantime been made Dean of Westminster, he had an opportunity of seeing much of the most interesting society of the day at the Deanery. His diary contains notes of the distinguished persons to whom he was introduced, including the Duke of Wellington, of whom he makes this brief record:—"Talked about chloroform and the "Nineveh monuments." The now universal anæsthetic was at the time a recent invention, and the effect of it was tried upon the various members of the extensive menagerie at the Deanery.

The eagle was sent to sleep, and could be lifted up by his feet, like a dead bird; or, when half asleep, was walked round the room by two persons, holding him by his wings. One day the eagle was slowly recovering from his stupor, and walking unsteadily upon the floor, when Jacko was brought in to take his turn. He came in with a suspicious and melancholy expression, expecting that something was going to take place; but when he saw the intoxicated condition of his old enemy the eagle, he jumped out of his master's arms with a scream of delight, and, seizing the eagle by the tail, paid off old scores by dragging him about the room backwards in a most ludicrous and undignified manner; nor was Jacko secured again till he had espied the bowl of gold fish and thrown them all about the room. Jacko chattered pitifully, however, when his turn came, and then he succumbed. The gold fish, when blotting-paper soaked in chloroform was suspended over their bowl, turned on their backs, appearing lifeless until revived with fresh water; the snakes also seemed to die, and come again to life.

His connection with St. George's continued till 1853, and he had in the meantime made his first successful essay in authorship, a paper on rats which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and was afterwards republished in an expanded form in the *Curiosities of Natural History*. He used often to say that the honorarium he received for the paper was "the most delightful surprise he ever "had," and his successful *début* as an author was shortly followed up by a a no less successful *début* as a lecturer. For the latter he was specially fitted by his faculty of investing even a dry subject with a vivid and picturesque interest and "his vehement "earnestness and alternation of the serious with "the humorous never failed to arrest attention." Both as a writer and as a lecturer he was always eager to point out the evidence of design and skill in all created things, and though he never preached or obtruded his religious views, he loved to trace the power of the Creator in His works, and protested strongly against Darwinism and the theory of evolution. That chance could produce the order of the universe or a monkey develop itself into a man were to him pestilent errors, and he died in a humble confidence that "God is so good, so very "good, to the little fishes, I do not believe He would "let their Inspector suffer shipwreck at the last." Another of his sayings during his last illness was, "I am going a long journey, where I think I shall "see a great many curious animals." This will remind the reader of Gainsborough's dying words: "We are all going to Heaven, and Vandyke is of "the company," and adds yet another to the many instances of the ruling passion strong in death.

But we have bridged over a long interval in passing from the beginning to the end of this life of scientific labour and usefulness. Our apology must be that the account of his early days is the most interesting part of the book, and we have lingered so long over it that we have not space to follow Mr. Bompas through his admirable sketch of the intervening period of his career as Assistant-Surgeon in the Life Guards and as Fisheries Inspector, of his experiments in pisciculture, of his contributions to *Land and Water*, of his varied experiences in connection with all sorts and conditions of animals, of his unfailing delight in dwarfs and giants and every kind of travelling show. Nor has the biographer left untouched the graver side of his character, though observing the judicious reticence which Frank Buckland himself would have desired preserved. The result is that he has produced one of the most fascinating biographies which have been published of late years, and has afforded a fund of delight to intelligent boys, while their elders will learn to appreciate its subject better than they have hitherto done, and to recognise the justice of the eulogium passed by one who was closely connected with him during many years of his life:—

He was deservedly and justly a public favourite; but it is only his intimate friends and associates who can know what a good and gifted man has passed away from among us into the silent land.

THE LAW OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS.*

Knowledge generally on this subject is vague and nebulous. A man has an indistinct notion that he may chastise his wife and children, that he may dismiss his servant on a month's notice, and that all his wife's property is his own. In each of these propositions there is or has been a *quantum* of truth, but reliance on this minimum of knowledge is dangerous indeed. At any moment, in any English home, a more complex question may arise. Is the father liable for the damage done when his son throws a stone and breaks a plate-glass window? Is the master bound to pay the doctor who comes to attend his sick servant? Is the husband entitled to sue his newly-married wife for the money which he lent her before they were married? These questions seem simple enough; but we believe there are few laymen who know enough law even to answer boldly "No" to the first, and few lawyers who would give an unqualified "Yes" or "No" to the last. On each and all of these and the myriad kindred questions Mr. Eversley's portly volume is a valuable guide. Portly it must needs be, for into its 1,097 pages is compressed an exposition—and, what is more, an eminently readable exposition—of the law on five large subjects, each of which by itself generally suffices for a legal treatise. The "Law of the Domestic Relations" includes that of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Infants, and, finally, Master and Servant. We should be loth to guess how many learned works have been written on the first only of these subjects. And no one of them that was written before 1882 is fit for much but the *piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis*. This is because the law is in a parlous state indeed under the operation of the Married Women's Property Act of that year. We learn from Mr. Eversley's modest preface that no small portion of the three years' labour which this book has cost him was "consumed in rewriting or recasting those chapters "in Part I. dealing with the law of Husband and "Wife, in consequence of the passing of the Married "Women's Property Act, 1882, for most of them "had been written before that Act was so quickly "despatched through both Houses of Parliament. "The full effect of this Act is as yet but dimly seen." It is the one statute which the writer honours by printing it *in extenso*.

Mr. Eversley has spent three years on his book. We should not have been surprised to learn that he had spent his eight years at the Bar on the labour. A short calculation shows that he cites nearly three thousand reported cases, each with the double, or even quadruple, references to contemporaneous reports. We could ask but one thing more, which is to our mind more serviceable than the multiplication of references, and that is, the year in which each case was decided. Lawyers get to know approximately what year is chronicled in each report; but when several cases occur near each other, it is often useful to know the exact order of date. As a rule the printing is accurate. But one is not pleased to find an old friend like Holt *v.* Sindrey disguised as Holt *v.* Lindsay, or to be referred, as we are on p. 89, to the seventeenth volume of the Chancery Appeals, when there are but ten volumes. Nor, again, is it satisfactory to find a section of a statute so important as the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, misquoted as saying "that "every man who . . shall marry a *widow* having "a child or children at the time of such marriage, ". . . shall be liable to maintain such child or "children as a part of his family," when the Legislature really designated, not a widow, but any woman at all. The difference is obviously a material one. But these are comparatively *minutiæ*, and they will disappear in a second edition. Of the general plan of the book we cordially approve. Its discussion of principles is workmanlike and accurate; its treatment, on occasion, of intricate details and exceptions thorough and painstaking. The former, of which the text mainly consists, will be of service to the layman; the latter, to be sought in the notes and the authorities cited, to the lawyer. The first section of the work, that on "Husband and "Wife," which necessarily occupies more than half the whole book, takes a new departure in giving a chapter apiece to the marriage laws of Scotland and Ireland, and to the international aspect of marriage and divorce. This is specially useful at the present day, when recent occurrences have shown us the danger of trusting to the broken reed of a foreign marriage. Books on European codes are difficult to obtain and difficult to master; and there are few relatives of the bride and bridegroom who have the prescience and the patience to consider the legal aspect of the contract of which they are to see the inauguration. Of Mr. Eversley's discussion of the whole subject we can speak in terms of high praise. It is, perhaps, inevitable that parts of his work should overlap other parts—*e.g.*, when he treats in one place of Marriage Settlements generally, and in another place of the Marriage Settlements of Infants. In a general statement summarising the general effect of coverture on the persons of the spouses Mr. Eversley is, perhaps, at his best. He says:—

The law that was once peculiar to the relation of husband and wife as regards each other's property now no longer exists, at least during the coverture; and the ordinary principles of law that govern property and the incidents of property apply with scarcely an exception to that held by the married couple. Husband can contract with wife, and wife with husband, and both with strangers, unaffected by any legal theories or by more substantial disabilities. The husband has no particular interest based on coverture in the property of his wife. He holds his own property as in former times, and she now holds hers unaffected by any rights on his part. But for all that, it cannot be said that the incidence of the matrimonial burdens falls equally. There is nothing that renders a husband less liable to the support of his wife and children than formerly; and she has practically no less authority to pledge his credit for necessaries than before. It is true that she is liable for the support of her husband and children, and grandchildren, if she have the means, but only when he is disabled from doing so, or has deserted her. If a man of slender means marries a rich woman, she is in no way bound (unless by the provisions of a settlement) to furnish of her riches anything towards the expenses of the household, but he must support her and their children. The answer to this may be that he need not have married her, but there are more considerations in a marriage than the pecuniary prospects of the parties.

This is good reading alike for the professional and for the non-professional student.

Turning now to Parts II., III., and IV., dealing with a subject on which in England there is hardly a textbook, though there is much undigested authority—"Parent and Child," "Guardian and Ward," and "Infants"—we find the main residue of the book devoted to a well-arranged analysis of this large subject. Though infancy cannot logically be called, as Mr. Eversley admits, a "domestic relation," still its close connection with the relations of Parent and Child, on the one hand, and Guardian and Ward, on the other, go far to justify its place near them. There is, we believe, a wide-spread misapprehension on the question when the absolute authority of a parent over his child ceases. People are told, and are apt to believe, that a boy of fourteen and a girl of sixteen may go away from their father's roof at their own sweet will. Now this is not so. Anyone, therefore, who writes on the subject should write with exceeding care and weigh his words well. One of Mr. Eversley's statements in this connection is, to our mind, exceptionable, both in grammar and in law. He says: "If any dispute arise as to who should retain the "custody and control of the child, and the child "has attained the age of discretion—not less than "fourteen years for a boy and sixteen for a girl—"the Court may, if it think fit, allow him to "exercise discretion, and withdraw himself from "the control of his parents." The authorities cited for the statement are the two cases of *Regina v.* Howes and Mallinson *v.* Mallinson. And all that the former decided was, that when a girl is over sixteen, out of her father's hands, and in a good home, her father cannot have a *habeas corpus* to take her back again. To this rule we believe that Lord Penzance meant to add neither jot nor tittle in the later case which Mr. Eversley quotes. Lord Penzance states the result of *Regina v.* Howes as being "that the judges held "that they might safely take the age of sixteen as a "limit within which they would interfere to con-"trol the freedom of a minor," and he expressly followed that decision, making an order for a deserted wife to have the custody of her children until they should attain the age of sixteen. If they left their mother's roof on their sixteenth birthday, and found good homes or employment elsewhere, there could be no *habeas corpus* to take them back. That is the extent to which the law will go, as Mr. Eversley, to do him justice, recognises a few pages further on; and this is the solitary exception which centuries have grafted on the broad stem of the rule, that an infant child—that is, a child under twenty-one—is entirely subject to his parents' control. Among the poorer classes, at least, there prevails some hazy notion of a legal obligation on children to support their parents, quite apart from the question whether or no the parents are chargeable to the parish. On this matter Mr. Eversley's generalisation leaves nothing to be desired. He says:—

The duty of children to support and maintain their parents is one that is pointed out by nature, and is based upon the sentiment that is implanted in right-thinking minds, that the care and trouble expended by parents in rearing and educating their children should by the latter be recompensed when they themselves are strong and able to work, while their parents are old and feeble, and little capable of earning their daily bread. But, as in the case of the duty of the parent to support the child, this duty to support and maintain father or mother is only an imperfect obligation. If a child be rolling in wealth, and its parents be in needy circumstances, he cannot be compelled to contribute the smallest coin to alleviate their wants and distress. If, however, the parent becomes a pauper and chargeable to the rates of the parish, then under the provisions of the Poor Law the child must, if he has the means, contribute to his support. But until an order is made by the justices under the statute of Elizabeth there is only a moral and not a legal obligation on a son to support his poor and aged parent. It is the making of the order that transmutes the moral obligation into the positive duty.

This is the law. And on its existence substantially on this footing since the days of Queen Elizabeth one of the most distinguished judges who have sate on the Bench during the present century took occasion not long ago to congratulate the nation.

The concluding section of Mr. Eversley's book deals in some hundred pages with the province of "Master and Servant." There are few people to whom this subject does not come home, in one way or in the other. And there are few subjects on which a good guide and authority is so much needed. It is well, too, to include in this part an account of the contract of apprenticeship. We have quoted Mr. Eversley in a statement or two of the general effect of the law. He is as careful in his wording of a particular rule and exception. Most men, indeed many lawyers, think that when a master dies his apprentice is free, because the master can no longer fulfil his covenant to teach. That is the rule; but there is an exception, as Mr. Eversley points out. When the apprentice has covenanted to serve the executors and administrators of the master, he is bound to do so, and the executor, if so be, is bound on his part to find the apprentice in meat, drink, and other necessaries if the master covenanted so to do during the continuance of the term. This is a sample of Mr. Eversley's trustworthiness. His book is one, we had almost said, which should "be in every gentleman's library." There would certainly be far less frequent appeals to the family solicitor if it were widely spread and intelligently read. But it is almost utopian to expect this future for a book that is both costly and—what is to many a synonym—legal. Its more likely fate will be to become a handbook to practising lawyers, and a convenient and well-digested hunting-ground for the points which are almost daily coming before them. For the numerous questions with which the practitioner is confronted at the dinner-table and in private life, it will be invaluable. There is a convenient "table of contents" at the head of each chapter, and here and there one finds a plum of dry legal wit quoted in the notes, such as that with which Lord Bramwell illustrated the doctrine of infants' necessaries. "It is extremely difficult to name "anything which cannot be put to some use. "One might suggest earrings for a male, spectacles "for a blind person, a wild animal, daily dinners "of turtle and venison for a month, or a coach and "four for a clerk on a pound a week." This judicial sally Mr. Eversley caps with the caustic note which we find in the discussion of the provinces of judge and jury on the same page (827). "It is "not unlikely that Her Majesty's judges would "be as cognisant of the usages and requirements "of society as a common jury." Finally, there is a good index, and the book is a rarity among law books in that it is unlike Wordsworth's *Excursion*, (we quote Macaulay) and—readable.

* *The Law of the Domestic Relations.* By William Pinder Eversley, B.C.L., M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.—London: Stevens and Haynes, 1885.

THE LIFE OF EDWARD MIALL.*

This is, on the whole, a dreary book of nineteen chapters and nearly four hundred pages. Of the direct subject of it there is less written than might have been expected—though the author himself is the son of the person whose life is here so lengthily set forth.

Edward Miall was of humble birth, the son of a certain Moses Miall, of Portsmouth, and was born there in 1809. His father failed in successfully keeping a little general shop in that busy naval port; and, like other persons in similar unhappy situations, then moved off to a strange place and adroitly took to schoolmastering. This calling rather needed self-assurance than learning and capital. At that time anybody who knew nothing, and valued himself at a high figure, often charged a good sum for teaching other people's children, and frequently got well and liberally paid for it. Young Edward Miall, after having been at the Portsmouth Grammar School, left it at sixteen years of age, and became usher to his father at Hammersmith—a bold and not altogether unsuccessful man.

In 1831 Edward Miall, of course holding himself to have been "called," became an Independent preacher, read diligently, learned to speak without a book, joined a debating society, and afterwards married the daughter of a Mr. Holmes. At Ware, in Hertfordshire, his income as a preacher was £150 per annum. But he was hardly a success, his style being what Bishop Samuel Wilberforce used to call "Broad—without "unction." Judging from what is here and there recorded in this volume, young Miall was hard, dry, argumentative, pugnacious, and dull—wanting the "spiritual oil and honey" very sorely. He was tried at various "pastorates," but appears to have practically failed at all, so wisely took to Dissenting journalism, a more "paying concern"—founding the *Nonconformist* and becoming a vigorous and consistent destructionist. We do not at all affirm that envy and hatred were always apparent in his public policy. Far from it. But his mind was very one-sided, his education very imperfect, and his bull-in-a-china-shop policy thoroughly destructive. The old Puritan piety so effusively exhibited by the founders of the Independent sect had long been dropped; just as we now see the curious and crafty Quakers of the present day passionately supporting an Administration of blood, rapine, and injustice. The *Nonconformist*, from the beginning of its career, indulged in foolish and malignant misrepresentations, to say nothing of downright slanders, against the Established Church. Only such a careful study of the print as we have recently made can enable one to realise its real power for thorough-paced mischief. The village preachers and perambulating orators of Dissent week by week take their cue from its pages, which constantly bristle with artful inaccuracies.

From the editor's room of this pleasant print to a place in Parliament was the next important step taken—though Mr. Miall had previously failed signally in securing a seat. In 1851 he became M.P. for Rochdale—a nest of Radicalism, Dissent, and Infidelity. Henceforth he appeared as one of the joints in "the backbone of the Liberal party"—the chief trumpeter and talker of political Dissenters. He often spoke with vigour, and sometimes with very good taste. On one occasion Mr. Disraeli paid him a deserved compliment. He shortly lost his seat for Rochdale; but afterwards got elected for Bradford. He invariably supported that policy which is the direct antithesis of Toryism, and which may be summed up in the one word, "Overturn." That he efficiently helped the sectarians who flattered him, buttered him, testimonialed him, and applauded him, there can be no shadow of doubt. He gave them back full value for their money. Shrewdness and love of self were two leading traits in his character, and from the Dissenting point of view these qualities were distinct and important virtues. For the abolition of Church-rates and religious tests, and the promotion of atheistic national education, in order to weaken the Church, he laboured with a will. Of constructive power, of real statesmanship, of true breadth of view, or of political wisdom, he owned not a particle.

The manner in which, under Mr. Miall's advice and tuition, the Census Bill of 1860 was dealt with conclusively showed how deeply and keenly the Nonconformists generally were alarmed at their true numbers being officially tested. The Church of England only wanted fair play. The sectarians were resolved to have no inquiries and no counting of noses, lest the alarming nakedness and barrenness of their land should be discovered.

Personally, he seems to have been amiable, not obtrusive or profuse in religious phrases, an experienced writer, a fair but somewhat ponderous and pompous speaker, kind and considerate in his family relations. The memoir, however, is heavily-written and dull; while the unattractive and smudgy photograph might, we fear, be cited as bearing out the pertinency of some of Darwin's imaginative diatribes.

LADY CATHERINE PETRE'S HYMNS AND VERSES.*

A very striking book is that recently issued by Burns and Oates, entitled *Hymns and Verses*,† by the Lady Catherine Petre, who is a convert to the Church of Rome. Half the book was written

* *Life of Edward Miall.* By his Son, Arthur Miall.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1884.

† *Hymns and Verses.* By Lady Catherine Petre.—London: Burns and Oates, 1885.

before the change, and the second half after it. In each division there is very much to admire for grace, poetical art, and religious feeling, for Lady Catherine invariably writes plainly, devotionally, and with considerable art and skill. The chief charm of the volume—after the quiet but distinct literary ability almost everywhere displayed—is the thoroughly religious character of its contents, which cannot but soothe, elevate, and satisfy its readers. The following is a fair "sample of the "sack":—

SUNSET AND DEATH.

The bright red sun is dipping in the ocean,
And leaves us to our quiet evening rest;
Sinking and sinking, in its viewless motion,
Clothing all things around in golden vest.

Fair though the evening be, we fear the morrow,
For clouds are rising slow in threat'ning power,
They gather round, like harbingers of sorrow,
Marring the sweetness of a peaceful hour.

Yet ever calmly is the red sun sinking,
And soon shall vanish from our gazing sight;
And silently it sets our spirits thinking
On its departing course of glory bright—

Happy the dead who go to their long sleeping,
When shadows dark forebode the evil day;
Unruffled by the darkness slowly creeping,
They clasp their hands in peace, and pass away.

Happy the spirits whom our God hath taken
Safe to His Bosom, from the storms of life;
Ere their pure faith by cruel fears was shaken,
Too gentle they to meet the coming strife.

So think we, as we trust them to His keeping,
And shake the cold earth on their narrow beds—
Ah me! o'er them have we no cause for weeping,
Who in the calmer days their course have sped?

But we must wait and watch in fear and trembling,
Not knowing where our future path may be;
About, around, the foes are all assembling,
And on our Faith depends our destiny.

Yet while we bless the souls of the departed,
We shrink not back from aught our Lord shall send:
We will be brave, and true, and loyal-hearted,
Patient in hope, enduring to the end.

Bear we within our hearts His cross, deep-rooted,
Watered by contrite tears, and fenced by prayer!
Bind on His armour, to the fight well-suited—
Thus may we for the evil days prepare!

There is much vigour, let us add, in certain of the earlier poems. "In Memoriam" is at once forcible, sweet, and expressive, while "Thoughts "for the Insignificant" display true Christian philosophy. The translation of the *Stabat Mater*, if not over-literal, is unquestionably melodious and very pleasant to read; while the striking poem on "The Seven Words" is solemn and soothing. On the whole, the book contains a very pleasant collection of verses—one not only likely to please the author's friends, but to be generally appreciated and valued by those who may procure it. It is very clearly printed, with good taste.

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Yonge's story *The Two Sides of the Shield** has been for some time one of the many attractions of Mr. Walter Smith's admirable periodical the *Monthly Packet*, which is too well established a favourite to require commendation at our hands. With the number for the present month it has reached its conclusion, and the completed work has been now published in two volumes. The author has of late alternated between historical stories and those stories of every-day life in which she first won her fame. It is to the latter class that the novel now before us belongs, and we find in it once again one of those delightful family histories which leave so lifelike an impression on the reader that he almost fancies himself personally acquainted with the different members of the household to which he is introduced. The Merrifields are a very pleasant addition to the large circle of acquaintances which we owe to Miss Yonge's introduction, and it is difficult not to feel angry with Miss Dolores Mohun for her non-appreciation of her aunt's family, when she is kindly adopted into it during her father's absence abroad. But allowance must be made for the shy sensitive girl, who, having allowed her fancy to dwell on the cruel and unsympathising aunt of fiction, and to picture herself as one more of those neglected nieces of whom she had read in her story-books, found herself introduced to a cheerful, rather noisy family of children, with whose ways and amusements her own bringing up was out of harmony. It is the dark side of the shield at which she is prepared to look, though there is really so little of a dark side to the Merrifield shield that it is hard to excuse her perversity and her ungracious reception not only of the tender loving-kindness of her aunt, but of the affection of the younger members of the family. In her self-chosen loneliness she broods over what she imagines to be her wrongs, and with a girlish infatuation makes a hero out of a scampish stepbrother of her mother's, whom she considers to be persecuted by her father's family in general and by her aunt in particular. She enters into a clandestine correspondence with him by means of a very foolish and would-be romantic elderly young lady—Miss Constance Hackett—and gets into trouble by sending him a cheque which her father had left in her charge to pay for a valuable book for which he had subscribed. The scamp, not content with defrauding the poor girl, alters the cheque from seven pounds to seventy, and she has to appear as a witness against him after having forfeited the confidence of her uncle, Colonel Mohun, to whom she is devotedly attached, by making a false statement to him about the cheque. But this proves the turning-point, and her aunt's kindness and that of her little cousin Mysie—a charmingly-drawn girl, but perhaps a trifle too thoughtful and sententious to be altogether natural—break down the hard barrier which she has erected round her heart. So the other side of the failure which Lady Merrifield thought she had made with her niece turns out to be a success, and Dolores is as unwilling to leave her as she was to come to her. In *The Two Sides of the Shield*, Miss Yonge has achieved another decided triumph; and though we cannot put it quite on the same level as *The Pillars of the House*, it has the recommendation of not being so long as that story, and we leave off, so to speak, with an appetite.

The practice of republishing in three volumes short stories which have made their first appearance in magazines is one which has increased, is increasing, but, we can hardly add, ought to be diminished. For in the present day so much good work is expended on magazine stories that it is a pity that it should be left to blush unseen in the limbo of back numbers. At the same time it is rather disappointing when we expect a new novel to find merely a series of reprints, and Mr. Henry James has done well to avoid this disappointment by entitling his three volumes *Stories Revived*,* and thus warning the reader to expect nothing new. The date of the original publication is in each case given, and most of the tales here collected made their first appearance in American periodicals. But, as Transatlantic literature has established its footing in England of late, many of them are probably familiar to English readers, while two at least are not likely to be forgotten by those who have so recently met with them in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. One of these is the "The Author of Beltraffio," with which the series open, and it is in many respects among the best of the series, though they are almost all good of their kind. We ought perhaps to make an exception in dis-favour—if we may use the phrase—of "Georgina's Reasons," which is a thoroughly nasty story, and leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth. "Master Eustace" also has a *motif* better suited to the younger Dumas than to Mr. Henry James. But the other stories which are here revived, though unequal in merit, are very attractive, if occasionally somewhat thin. Mr. James is an accomplished artist; and if he now and then fails to conceal his art, and is inclined to exuberant verbosity, the general level of excellence which he attains is a high one. Our own favourite is "The Passionate Pilgrim," which bears the date of 1871, and we doubt if Mr. James has done anything better since. The sketches which it contains of England as it presents itself to an enthusiastic American are admirably done. "The golden ripe crop of Eng-"lish 'impressions'" which he gathers alike in the coffee-room of some old-fashioned hotel, in the "processional interior" of Hampton Court, from the broad expanse of landscape, so strange yet at the same time so familiar, which the traveller sees from the Shropshire hills, from the "mist of "local colour" which encompasses Worcester, and "the supreme gratification of all travel" for an American, a visit to Oxford, form a series of pictures which it is not easy to forget. The story itself has a vein of pathos in it which strikes deeper than is customary with Mr. Henry James, and we forget its improbability in the subtle charm which pervades it. Next to this masterpiece we are inclined to praise "Poor Richard;" but "The Last of the Valerii," though very different in style, runs it close. "Rose Agatha" is an amusing piece of absurdity, and "Pandora" reproduces Mr. Henry James's favourite type of American girl; while the other tales, though not calling for any special notice, are well worth reading.

Another volume of miscellanies by a well-known writer is that which Mr. Black has published under the title, taken from the most important of its contents, *The Wise Woman of Inverness*.† The title-story is a very clever one, and shows Mr. Black at his best, but the other contents of the volume are hardly of sufficient importance to merit republication. A large part of it is occupied by a collection of the rhymes which the author has, in his latest novel, that is still running its course in *Longman's Magazine*, attributed to the impossible gamekeeper who is the hero of it. Probably it is the first occasion in literary experience that such extracts from an incomplete work still in course of publication have been separately published. The writer has caught the spirit of the local muse admirably, and some of his verses show that he possesses no little of the poetic *afflatus*. But we doubt, if, on the whole, the reader's main interest will not centre in the first of the stories here given. The sketch of the old farmer who shrinks back as half afraid from the occult influences which he has set at work in order to prevent his niece's marriage to Alec Jameson is admirable, and we cannot but rejoice when he is hoist with his own petard by the ingenious Alec, assisted by the information which he had obtained from the wise woman herself, who was, after all, but a very poor type of impostor. The paper on the West Highlanders is but mere padding; but "A Few More Days' Driving" is a pleasant supplement to the world-famed "Story "of a Phaeton."

The *Happy Error*‡ which gives its name to Mrs. Hibbert Ware's new novel is that made by a testator in supposing that by writing across his will "This is revoked," he has effectually revoked it. We are referred to the 2nd volume of the *Law Reports, Probate Division*, for the case in real life which Mrs. Ware has taken as the foundation of her work, and she has thus avoided the legal snares and pitfalls which environ the female novelist who meddles, not indeed with cold iron, but with legal brass. The decision in question is not one which would commend itself to the non-legal mind, and in the majority of cases the following of it would work great injustice. Certainly, the *animus revocandi* could not be more plainly indicated than by such an endorsement, and the sooner that such a *casus omissus* in the Wills Act is remedied the better. But in regard to the will of the testator who makes this "happy error," justice, and not injustice, is done by the strict application of the existing law. For Mr. Aveling was overpersuaded by his second wife to make the fatal endorsement with a view of cutting out his daughter by his first wife and securing the whole fortune for the second wife's son. Before his death he repented of what he had done, and had given instructions for a new will that was to redress the injustice of which he had been guilty towards his daughter Marie. But as this will had not been executed, the wicked stepmother took advantage of the supposed intestacy, so that after all she was only hoist by her own petard when the validity of the first will, despite its apparent revocation, was established. Marie, in the meantime, had so far profited by her stepmother's wrongdoing as to have secured the love of an honourable but rather dull hero, who would never have ventured to propose to her had he known that she was coming in to a fortune. The hero in question has a sister with a romance of her own, which forms the underplot, though the mystery which connects her with "Mr. Smith" is abundantly clear to the experienced reader. Perhaps the most striking chapter in the novel is that which describes how the latter, in a fit of murderous insanity, proposes to offer up the unfortunate Mr. Archer as "a "holocaust"—which is, by the way, a somewhat unsuitable term to use having regard to the manner of sacrifice which he wishes to adopt. This scene is powerfully described, and not without that undercurrent of humour which, judiciously kept in check, adds so much to the tragic effect. Fanny, the servant girl, who as in the real case in the Probate Court plays so prominent a part in the preservation of the revoked will, and Pat Brennan, the old soldier who marries her, are clever sketches; and the novel, as a whole, if not rising much above the average, falls by no means below it.

The worst part of Mr. Crawfurd's new story is its title, and *A Woman's Reputation** is suggestive of a style of novel which is better suited to the other side of the Channel than to this. But the suggestion is in no way borne out by the book itself, which contains nothing objectionable, and a good deal which is bright and amusing. The stickler for probability will perhaps be startled at the extraordinary coincidence which brings together in an English country village, James Scatcherd, alias James Chester, the wife from whom he thought he was divorced, and the second wife whom he married under that erroneous impression. But given the possibility of such a conjunction, the result of it is freshly and amusingly worked out. Despite the strong spice of carricature which runs through the portrait of the first wife, a strong-minded young lady who developes into a Professor with a divided skirt, the portrait is a striking one, and her frame of mind when she once more meets her husband under such changed circumstances is cleverly depicted. The real heroine, the woman whose reputation is supposed to be affected, is Viola Templeton, a popular actress, who contracts what the author persists in calling "a bigamous marriage" with James Chester. But directly after the ceremony, the bridegroom receives a telegram to say that the divorce proceedings which he thought had been completed and had set him free from an earlier wife, had broken down, and they part at the church door without that feeling of indignation on Viola's part which might naturally have been expected. It is perhaps necessary to remind Mr. Crawfurd that this was not bigamy on the poor lady's side, though it no doubt was so on that of James Chester. But she certainly ought, when she engaged herself to young Jack Morland at Ringhurst Farm, to have informed him of this unpleasant episode in her previous life. As it is, when James Chester is suddenly brought again into contact with her she is placed in a false position, and there is just enough uncertainty introduced about the divorce to make it more than rash of her, especially after her inverview with Professor Mrs. Peacocke, to marry Jack Morland, who was worthy of a more undivided affection. For she has all along a tender feeling for Chester, a stronger and more powerful man than poor Jack, and a man whose love for her, as compared with that of the honest farmer, was as wine unto water. The difficulty of the divorce question, which is accentuated by the very peculiar conduct of the Professor herself, is got rid of by the death of Scatcherd on the very day fixed for the marriage of the lady who was at the same time his wife and not his wife. She pines away after this, and finds poor Jack Morland's devotion not sufficient to console her for the memory of her earlier but less worthy love. It is certainly rough on Jack that she should insist on being buried, not with the Morlands, but in the corner of the churchyard where Scatcherd is laid.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Mr. G. H. Blakesley's pamphlet, *A Comment on the Majority Report of the London Companies Commission* (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) deals with a subject which has lately received even more than its due meed of discussion, culminating in the strong feelings aroused by the Security of Corporate Property Bill. The writer's purpose is evidenced by the title-page, quoting as it does the old fable of the wolf and lamb, which is now more than ever familiar to those who read leading articles on the Russo-Afghan difficulty. Mr. Blakesley adds a ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ which we do not remember in Farnaby—"A tyrant never wants a "plea. And they have little chance of resisting "the injustice of the powerful whose only weapons "are innocence and reason." These weapons the author proceeds to handle with the skill of a ready writer. He examines, strictly, of course, from his own point of view, the evidence and arguments upon which the majority of the Commissioners relied as to the circumstances and date of foundation of the London Livery Companies, and characterises it as a "mixture of irrelevance, "hearsay, guess, and innuendo." He criticises each and all of the nine reasons on which the majority report of the Commissioners is founded, and points out how weak is the foundation which they form for the superstructure of the ultimate recommendation. The upshot of the inquiry was, as we know, to advise Her Majesty "that in every case in which the "present members of a Company can be shown to "have inherited a considerable income, not subject "to a trust or trusts enforceable at law, such "Company should be compelled to allocate a con-"siderable proportion of such income to the "support of objects of acknowledged public "utility." In fact, "only the richer, not the "poorer Companies," as Mr. Blakesley remarks, quoting another fable:—

The mountain sheep are sweeter,
But the valley sheep are fatter;
We therefore deemed it meeter
To carry off the latter.

We are glad to have so clear and concise a statement of the Companies' case as is contained in these threescore pages. They are worthy of Mr Blakesley's high reputation in his profession.

Of Mr. W. T. S. Daniel's *History and Origin of the Law Reports* (William Clowes and Sons, Limited,) we can only remark *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Who is to chronicle the chronicles of the law? This is the gap, if gap it be, that Mr. Daniel has set himself to fill, and he has filled it right well with a bulky octavo volume of some 350 pages. He gives *in extenso* the genesis of the *Law Reports* as they have existed for two decades; every recommendation and every report are set out with a fulness which is sometimes provoking. No one can gainsay the fact that the lawyers of 1885 are infinitely better provided with the stock-in-trade of their craft than their brethren of 1865. Then, the task of reporting the decisions of the day was executed by a number of private and contemporary hands, who, as Blackstone had said before, "sometimes through haste and inaccu-"racy, sometimes through mistake and want of "skill, published very crude and imperfect "(perhaps contradictory) accounts of one and "the same determination." To such a pass had things come that a lawyer had to spend some £30 every year in keeping his reports up to date, and was even then subject to the risk of hearing a judge say, "Lo! I have the law of "England on this point in my pocket; there is a "note of the case which contains an exact state-"ment of the whole facts, and the decision of my "Lord A or my Lord B upon them. My Lord A "was a great, a very great man; I am bound by "his decision; all you have been reading was "erroneous. The printed books are inaccurate; I "cannot go into principle; the point is settled "by this case." Not unfairly might the mound of modern English case-law be compared to the Monte Testaccio at Rome, as being made up of piece of worthless potsherd, the remnants of the broken utensils of many generations. Now all that is changed. The lawyer of to-day subscribes his four guineas a year to the Council of Law Reporting, and receives in due time a record of all the important, and many of the unimportant, decisions which are pronounced at Westminster and in the Royal Courts of Justice. Things are infinitely better than they were. Still there is room for improvement. This has been conclusively shown by a paper from the pen of no less an authority than Lord Justice Lindley, which appears in the current number of the *Law Quarterly Review*. The *Law Reports* might be less diffuse, more punctual, better classified, and somewhat more discriminating. The surplus funds might be devoted to more worthy objects, such as republishing valuable series of former reports, the copyright in which has expired. We may commend to the attention of the Council the series known as *House of Lords' Cases*, which contains in eleven stout volumes the decisions of the highest appellate tribunal for the years 1847-1866, and which now commands, we believe, a price of some £35 in the book-market. But on the whole the result of the Council's labours leaves little to be desired, and in those labours Mr. Daniel has borne much of the burden and heat of the day. It must be a satisfaction to him to reflect that at any rate his works will not be forgotten *carent quia vate sacro*.

It was a happy thought to reprint from the columns of the *Saturday Review* the series of excellent papers by different writers, which dealt with various forms of amusement, from marbles to deer-stalking. The title of this volume of collected essays, which has been just published by Messrs. Bentley, is *A New Book of Sports*, and it shows an immense advance in quantity if not in quality of amusement since the days of King Jamie. There are few readers who will not find something to please or interest them in its pages, for almost every possible form of sport finds a faithful and appreciative record in it. Cricket,

* *The Two Sides of the Shield*. By Charlotte M. Yonge. In Two Vols.—London: Macmillan, 1885.

* *Stories Revived*. By Henry James. In Three Vols.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1885.

† *The Wise Woman of Inverness*. By William Black. In One Vol.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1885.

‡ *A Happy Error*. By Mrs. Hibbert Ware. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

* *A Woman's Reputation*. By Oswald Crawfurd. In Two Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1885.

perhaps, hardly fares so well as it ought considering its pre-eminence as an English sport, and it is rather disappointing to find that the only paper devoted to it deals not with our old English traditions or our modern English experiences, but with the exotic form of the game that blooms artificially in America. An admirable paper on "Baseball" treats more effectively of its Transatlantic rival, which, as far as outdoor sports are concerned, divides with rowing all the attention which our American cousin is able to bestow upon mere healthy amusement from which no pecuniary profit is to be gained. The games of Savages are the subject of a most interesting essay, and there are also very readable papers treating of the Canadian Lacrosse, of the German Bursch, of the Italian Giuoco de Pallone, and of the Fiesta de Toros, which is the nearest approach to a national game that Spain possesses. It is not only with mere athletic forms of amusement that the *New Book of Sports* is concerned, but the Mora and Lotto of the Italians, the Euchre and Poker of the Americans of the West and of the Heathen Chinee, the sweet simplicity of the Top, of the Knucklebones and the Cat's-cradle, the more elaborate deck-pastimes which beguile the tedium of an ocean voyage, and the scientific development of Chess, are all exhaustively treated. Yet more attractive to some readers will be the articles on Foxhunting on Dartmoor, on Deer-stalking, on Covert-shooting, and on that Football by the wall so dear to Eton memories.

Mr. Walter Smith has republished from *Sermons for the Christian Year* the course of *Sermons on the Litany*, in which the late Mr. Keble drew instruction from that portion of our Church Service. They gain additional interest from the picture which Dr. Pusey has given in his introductory notice of "the sexagenarian "finding his way with his lantern at 5.30 a.m. on "Wednesdays and Fridays, sometimes in snow, "on winter mornings, to say the Litany for the "Church in her present distress." The sermons here reproduced are fourteen in number, and bring out with much force and directness of teaching the lessons as to the Church One Apostolic and Holy and the Communion of Saints which are to be drawn from the invocations, the suffrages, and the intercessions of the Litany. It is probable that they will need no letters of commendation from us, and that the revered name of the preacher will be sufficient to attract for this admirably printep little volume the share of attention to which its merits so well entitle it.

Mrs. Addison's *Economical Cookery for the Middle Classes* (Hodder and Stoughton) has reached a third edition, which is a substantial tribute to the success which she has attained in bringing out a cookery book that combines what is known in political circles as economy and efficiency. It is a real boon for small households.

The pamphlet on *Disestablishment and Disendowment* (Macmillan), which Professor Freeman has just republished, originally appeared in the shape of papers contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. These papers were reprinted some ten years ago in a small book which has been long out of print, but is certainly well worth reproducing. In them the learned writer, from a perfectly dispassionate point of view, has discussed these burning questions. He regards them as a kind of historical Gallio, who, while caring for none of these things as an advocate on the one side or on the other, is only concerned in presenting the questions to those who are so concerned in what he considers to be their true light. We, of course, cannot regard them so exclusively from the standpoint which the learned Professor has chosen, but we are glad to find that, regarded purely from that standpoint, there is so much which is admittedly and indisputably on our side of the question. It is, indeed, well that those who clamour for Disestablishment and Disendowment should, at all events, be made acquainted with the historical facts as to Establishment and Endowment which they are so prone to ignore. The Church of England has nothing to lose by the question being fairly and impartially discussed, and Professor Freeman's pamphlet is a useful contribution towards that discussion. While putting aside all theological questions and declining to argue either one way or the other on those higher grounds on which the sons of the English Church would be inclined to rest their case, he regards the subject before him as pure matter of history. He maintains, against the Church on the one hand and against the Dissenters on the other, that there is no difference between Church property and other kinds of property in regard to the rights of the supreme power to deal with it. As against Churchmen he holds that Church property *quâ* property has no exemption from the control of the supreme power; as against Dissenters he holds that Church property *quâ* property is no more liable to be dealt with exceptionally than any other property. The popular delusion shared in by Mr. Gladstone's correspondent that there was some particular time at which by some deliberate act the State endowed the Church is forcibly dispelled by the Professor, and if his pamphlet did nothing else, it would be valuable in dispelling this illusion. But it does do something else, for it demonstrates most forcibly that Parliament has no more right to touch the lands of the Archbishopric of Canterbury than it has to touch the trust funds of any Dissenting chapel. This being so, Professor Freeman regards the question as resolving itself simply into this, Is good ground shown, or is it not shown, for so great a change in the condition of England as is involved in Disestablishmant and Disendowment? He does not think that the one could come without the other, and gives good reasons for his belief. While we are ourselves unwilling to abandon the higher grounds for the maintenance of the Church by law established, which he is inclined to put aside, we are at the same time willing to accept him as a valuable supporter of the Church on those lower grounds which he has so ably set forth in a thoroughly impartial survey of the subject from the point of view of the historian, and not by any means from the point of view of the Churchman.

Dr. Brown is a great authority on all questions of forestry; and the series of volumes on that subject which he has from time to time published have met with a cordial recognition from the authorities best qualified to judge of their merit. The latest addition to them is the volume of *Forests and Forestry in Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Provinces of Russia*, which has just been published by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd. It contains a vast amount of useful information on its own special subject, but we must confess that we are unable to see how the chapters on Polish history, and on Lithuania and its people, interesting as they are in themselves, form a legitimate portion of that subject.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have contributed an admirably got-up little volume to the great mass of Gordon literature now in circulation. No better sketch for quite young readers of the life of the great hero of modern days has yet appeared, and the services of Mr. R. André, who has proved so effective an illustrator of the little volumes which the society has been publishing of late, have been called into requisition to make the present life of General Gordon the more attractive. We may, however, venture to doubt whether, in the present state of our information about the hero's death, it is altogether judicious to give such a picture of it as Mr. André has presented. It would have been better for him to have confined himself to such admirable sketches as that of the Camel Corps hero on the outside of the present volume.

We doubt if a new *History of Japan* is a necessity of modern literature, but Mr. Percy Thorpe is apparently of a different opinion, and has prevailed upon Messrs. F. V. White and Co. to publish yet another addition to the historical literature dealing with the land of the Mikado. Mr. Thorpe commences with the mythological history of Japan, and brings his narrative down to the present time. He does not add much to our knowledge of his subject, and the *raison d'être* of his little volume is not altogether easy to discover.

Mr. James Runciman has republishad from the *Pall Mall Gazette* the series of *School Board Idylls* (Longman and Co.) which, on their first appearance in that journal, excited much interest. So severe an indictment against the arbitrary acts of the School Board visitor, and against the tyrannous proceedings of the Bye-laws Committee, should be carefully studied by all readers, though no reader who has any bowels of compassion can study them without great searching of heart. A gleam of light which illumines the dark picture is to be found in the mutual regard of teachers and scholars, which is painted with so graceful a hand in some of these Idylls.

Professor Blackie has, with all the vigour and eloquence which he is wont to display, and also with that indiscretion which not unfrequently accompanies his vigour and eloquence, set forth his views as regards the Highland crofters in a lengthy volume entitled *The Scottish Highlanders and the Land Laws* (Chapman and Hall). It is hardly necessary to say that he cannot see more than one side of the question, and that the remedies which he proposes for the evils, which lose none of their effect in his telling of them, are of the most drastic character. The comparison which he draws between the case of his fellow-countrymen and the usurpation of the lands of the Italian yeomanry by the aristocracy in the latter days of the Roman Republic will hardly hold water, but it cannot be a matter for wonder that to an author who approaches his subject from this point of view the recommendation of the Commissioners should seem "inherently weak," and that he should consider that the Tory objection to the course which he himself proposes, on the ground that it is novel and startling and subversive of the rights of property "carries its own "refutation on its face." We cannot regard the Professor's book as a really substantial contribution to the study of the subject which he discusses, but it may probably by its vigorous eloquence succeed in misleading those who would shrink from the perusal of more solid but less effectively presented arguments.

Messrs. Cassell are publishing a series of *Hints to Honest Citizens*, which commence with a little volume *About Going to Law*. The obvious hint to give to an honest citizen on such a subject is that which Mr. Punch long ago gave to persons about to marry—"Don't;" and it is not unfitting that the first chapter of the book should be devoted to the consideration how to avoid going to law. But if this consummation most to be desired cannot be attained, it is advisable that the honest citizen should be informed, as he is in the two succeeding chapters, how to resist an unjust claim, and how to assert a just claim. Mr. A. J. Williams gives good advice on both these points, and we are glad to find that he by no means advocates the self-reliance and the neglect of professional assistance to which in these days of Mrs. Weldon and her followers we are so much committed. Nor is it only litigants voluntary or involuntary for whom this little volume is intended. It also contains hints for jurymen and for witnesses, and concludes with a chapter on the Police-court, attendance at which hardly comes under the title of "going to law."

The current part of *The Season* has some excellent designs for summer costumes, hats, and bonnets, and a large number of needlework patterns. The supplement contains a tracing of a bathing dress.

The *Penny Post* contains several very readable articles, and a well-written sketch, "The Vacant "Living." A new serial story, "Old Love Grown "New," is commenced.

Correspondence.

USE OF SCHOOLROOMS FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The Primates are said to have advised the clergy that if they lend the Church schoolrooms for political purposes they should lend them impartially, but that it is best not to lend them if there is any other place in the parish where a meeting can be held. From the vast amount of misrepresentation, profligate promises, and political falsehood rife amongst us, the question arises whether it is not the absolute duty of every minister of religion to hold meetings for promoting political knowledge. We have done so in this parish in the Church schoolrooms with marked success. The ministers of the Church of England and of the Nonconformists have this in common—they worship God, Whose distinguishing characteristic in the revelation of Himself vouchsafed to us is "Truth." There would be little cause to fear the coming Democracy if truth were sought for and observed by all persons professedly engaged in advocating the welfare of the State and people of England.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS HUGH DEANE, B.D.,
June 29. Rector of Horsington, Lincolnshire.

THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS IN KURDISTAN.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—May I ask you kindly to give publicity to the following statement?

Six years ago, at the instance of Archbishop Tait, a work of a somewhat experimental character was set on foot among the Assyrian or Chaldean Christians in Kurdistan. The object in view has not been to bring over these Nestorian Christians to the Communion of the English Church, but rather to strengthen and encourage them in bettering their religious condition.

It is reported by those who have recently visited them that they do not attach an orthodox meaning to their ancient formularies. They are an isolated, much oppressed, earnest race, possessed by a strong desire for instruction, and very great regard and affection for England and the English Church. Their position may one day give importance to this fact. The present work was undertaken in answer to repeated and earnest appeals on the part of their Bishops and clergy for aid and guidance in their work of self-reformation. They are much afraid of connecting themselves with any ecclesiastical organisation which would absorb them into itself.

In the existing condition and development of the mission, it is impossible to remain stationary; the work must either advance and extend itself, or the position already occupied must be given up.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts voted an annual grant, from 1878 to the present year inclusive, of £250; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has given help to the same amount, and will, it is understood, continue its grant of £250 a year for the present. It is now desired to carry on and extend the work by sending out two English clergymen and a schoolmaster.

To effect what is really needed for the due carrying on of the work of the mission an income of at least £1,000 a year must be raised or guaranteed for a number of years to come, and a sum of £1,000 is required in order to build schools. To provide for these wants I plead very earnestly for contributions towards this very interesting work.

At my request the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, of 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W., has consented to act as hon. secretary of the committee; and contributions may be sent to him, or to the Rev. H. W. Tucker, secretary of the S.P.G., 19, Delahay-street, S.W. I am, yours very faithfully,

Lambeth Palace, June 26. EDW. CANTUAR.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. E. Axenhead, to curacy of St. Mary's with St. Nicholas's, Beverley.

Rev. H. Barnes, Rector of Langtree, Devon, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, to be Archdeacon of Barnstaple. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. S. R. Borton, warden of St. Saviour's Choir School, Eastbourne, to Vicarage of Hurdle, Hants. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

Rev. G. B. Brown, Curate of Eweime, to Vicarage of Chalgrove-cum-Berwick Salome, Oxon. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. J. M. Collyns, Rector and Rural Dean of Daventry, to be Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. A. J. Druce, to Vicarage of Ascot-under-Wychwood, Oxon. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. F. Dudley, late Vicar of Wrenthorpe, to be Chaplain of the Industrial Schools, Mitcham. Patrons, the Holborn Board of Guardians.

Rev. G. E. Ford, Afternoon Lecturer at Stepney Parish Church, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Bristol.

Rev. H. L. Greaves, to Incumbency of Christ Church at Trinity, by Edinburgh. Patrons, the Vestry.

Rev. H. L. James, to Vicarage of Walberswick, Suffolk. Patron, Sir John Ralph Blois, Bart., of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk.

Rev. H. F. Johnston, Curate of Stoke Bruerne, near Towcester, to Vicarage of Desborough.

Rev. J. P. Morgan, to Vicarage of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. G. Neville, to Vicarage of Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks. Patron, Lord Braybrooke.

Rev. Canon Newton, Vicar of Driffield, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Harthill in the Diocese of York.

Rev. F. A. Ormsby, Senior Curate of St. Thomas's, Portman-square, to Vicarage of Hanover Church, Regent-street.

Rev. J. J. Raven, to Rectory of Fressingfield-with-Withersdale, Suffolk. Patrons, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Rev. C. Carus-Wilson Shepheard-Walwyn, to Rectory of Sacombe. Patron, Mr. Abel Smith, M.P.

Rev. W. H. Simcox, to Rectory of Harlaxton. Patrons, Queen's College, Oxford.

Rev. H. G. Warner, late Curate of Stokenham, to Perpetual Curacy of Slapton. Patron, the Archdeacon of Totnes.

Rev. W. J. J. Welch, to Rectory of Barnoldby-le-Beck. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. D. West, to Vicarage of All Saints', Rotherhithe. Patron, the Rector of Rotherhithe.

Rev. J. W. Willink, Curate of St. Andrew's, Auckland, to Vicarage of St. John's, Sunderland. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. F. A. A. Wyld, to Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity, Barkingside. Patron, the Vicar of Great Ilford.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.—Revs. William Skinner Farmer, to Holy Epiphany, Lache; William George Ramsford, M.A., to Christ Church, Monks Coppenhall; Thomas Newton Rigby, M.A., to Christ Church, Tintwistle.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Revs. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, to Morestonhampstead; William Ewer Regan, M.A., to Pilton.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—Rev. Philip Smith Cook, B.A., to Canon Frome and Munsley.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—Revs. George Elliot, M.A., to Bennitworth and Ranby; Henry Edmonds Holden, M.A., to Freiston-with-Butterwick; David Jones, to Mareham-le-Fen; Isaac Holmes Mallinder, to Branston; William George Royle, M.A., to Bolingbroke-with-Hareby.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.—Revs. Henry Edge, B.A., to St. Cuthbert's, North Meols; Edward Hamilton Vernon, to St. Paul's, Southport.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—Revs. Victor Reginald Bomford, B.A., to St. Bartholomew's, Heigham, Norwich; Thomas Allmond Goode, to Bunwell.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.—Revs. Arthur Francis Burgoyne, M.A., to Hawkwell; Valentine Faulkner, to St. Peter's, St. Albans.

OBITUARY.

June 14, the Rev. John Coupland Dixon, Government Chaplain, Tasmania, aged 69.

June 22, Charles Atkinson Bullick, B.A., Vicar of St. James's, West Hartlepool, aged 58.

June 24, at Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. William Edward Blore, Senior Fellow and Vice Master of Trinity, aged 57.

June 24, at Grouville, Jersey, the Rev. Abraham Le Sueur, Rector of the parish, aged 68.

June 25, at Great Missenden Vicarage, the Rev. Joshua Greaves, M.A., for 40 years Vicar of the parish, aged 64.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

In a Congregation held on Saturday morning, the following degrees were conferred:—

D.C.L.—J. Sanders, Magdalen.

B.L.—N. Lewis, Balliol; R. Cracroft, Hertford.

B.M.—J. Kershaw, University; R. Willett, New.

M.A.—C. Mason, University; N. Lewis, S. Slack, Balliol; J. Godfrey, Merton; R. Rosedale, E. Willett, New; H. De Bathe, Magdalen; B. Barton, A. Stevens, Brasenose; G. Atkins, Trinity; H. Melvill, St. John's; J. Colby, Wadham; B. Wilson, Keble; R. Cracroft, Heriford; E. Greenhow, Charsley Hall.

B.A.—W. Benyon, University; A. Dwyer, F. Maxwell, H. Mosditchian, and R. Prowse, Balliol; F. Charrington, L. Fedden, J. Godfrey, D. Richards, and G. Simmonds, Merton; F. Ball, H. Bolton, J. Moltram, W. Merry, J. Muddiman, and R. Papillon, Exeter; P. Elliot and J. Leigh, Oriel; O. Belk, W. Jackson, L. Kershaw, F. Millington, and W. Smith, Queen's; E. Bubb, R. Seton, and T. Wilkins, New; A. Bainton, R. Blackburne, G. Brooksbank, and F. Duckworth, Magdalen; H. Ball, F. Humphreys, and G. Shackleton, Brasenose; W. Sproston, Corpus; F. Aynsley, C. Pilkington, H. Raynes, G. Rosedale, and L. Wynne Edwardes, Christ Church; W. Lawson, A. Trethewy, and T. Wilson, Trinity; J. Bastard, C. Chittenden, C. Lovell, S. Simpson, E. Strong, and R. Wallis, St. John's; E. Gordon and T. Walker, Wadham; F. Lee Lievre and H. Mocatta, Pembroke; W. Taylor, M. Price, and R. Sillar, Worcester; W. Back, R. Hughes, and E. Nicholls, Keble; J. Castle and A. Workman, Hertford; R. Gould, F. Rhodes, A. Pennington, G. Scott, and H. Sanders, St. Mary's Hall; C. Morris, New Inn Hall; A. Gwynn, St. Edmund's Hall; E. Greenhow and R. Taylor, Charsley Hall; J. Hine, W. Pemberton, T. Robinson, and C. Ward, non-collegiates.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal (the Rev. Edgar Sheppard) to be Domestic Chaplain to her Royal Highness.

The installation of the Very Rev. Canon Butler as Dean of Lincoln will take place in the Cathedral at Lincoln on the 15th inst.

Canon Liddon continues in a weak state of health, and has been ordered to abstain from preaching and other work. It is not probable that he will be able to keep his turn as Sunday afternoon preacher in St. Paul's Cathedral during the month of August.

Canon Wilberforce continues to make fair progress towards recovery, and was able to move to Babbicombe Cliff, Torquay, on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Moray (Dr. Eden), Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, has applied for the services of a Coadjutor Bishop, and the College of Bishops have acceded to the request. Bishop Eden has held the See of Moray for thirty-five years, and was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1862.

The Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse have elected the Rev. Richard Elwyn, M.A., rector of East Farleigh and honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, to the mastership of the hospital, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Currey. Canon Elwyn was formerly headmaster of Charterhouse School.

Efforts are being made in the West Riding to bring into effect the subdivision of the diocese of Ripon, as authorised by the recent Act of Parliament. Dr. Boyd Carpenter presided on Tuesday afternoon at Huddersfield over the first of a series of meetings to be held in the diocese to raise the required amount for the endowment of the new See of Wakefield; £45,000 was still required, on the expectation that £10,000 will be raised in London. The meeting was very successful, many subscriptions being promised.

It is proposed to bring forward Canon Freeling, vicar of St. Cross, Holywell, and Rural Dean of Oxford, to fill the office of Proctor for the clergy of the diocese of Oxford, vacant by the promotion of Canon Butler to the Deanery of Lincoln.

A meeting of sidesmen has been held at Dent, in the northern part of the West Riding, to nominate an incumbent for the vacant living. The Earl of Bective, M.P., occupied the chair. There were ten candidates for the vacancy, including the curate-in-charge, the Rev. William J. Courtney. The contest lay between that gentlemen and the Rev. J. S. Davidson, curate of Lastingham; but the latter was elected by the majority of a single vote. The newly appointed vicar is a native of Dent, and son of Mr. Davidson, the postmaster.

The Bishop of Truro has become a patron, and the Rev. Dr. Pigou, Vicar of Halifax, a Vice-President, of the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association.

On Saturday afternoon, from four to seven o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson received a large gathering at Lambeth Palace. Many of the nobility, gentry, and clergy attended, the weather being extremely favourable. Mrs. Benson's second and last garden party is appointed for to-day (Saturday).

The Sunday evening preachers at St. Paul's during the current month will be:—5, Canon Maclure, Vicar of Rochdale; 12, the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; 19, Archdeacon Hessey; and 26, the Rev. F. H. Fisher, Vicar of Fulham. The Rev. R. Gregory will preach in the afternoons as Canon-in-Residence.

At Westminster Abbey the preachers for July are: 5, morning, the Rev. Dr. Troutbeck, Minor Canon; afternoon, Archdeacon Farrar; and evening, the Bishop of Manchester. 12, morning, the Rev. Dr. Hatch, Reader in Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford; afternoon, Archdeacon Farrar; and evening, the Bishop of Ripon. 19, morning, Archdeacon Farrar, to 23rd Westminster Volunteers; afternoon, Canon Spence; and evening, the Rev. W. Page Roberts. 26, morning, the Dean; afternoon, Archdeacon Farrar; and evening, the Bishop of Bedford. The collections throughout the day will be for the Bishop of London's Fund.

At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the preachers are:—5, morning, the Bishop of Derry; and evening, the Rev. A. M. Mengens, Rector of Carlton. 12, morning, the Rev. Dr. Momerie; and evening, the Rev. P. H. Droosten, Rector of Bingham. 19, morning, the Rev. Henry White; and evening, the Rev. Dr. Pigou, Vicar of Halifax. 26, morning, the Rev. W. P. Pearce, late Preacher in Melbourne Cathedral; and evening, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the preachers for July are:—5th, morning and afternoon, the Rev. J. J. Lias; 12th, morning and afternoon, the Rev. J. J. Lias; 19th, morning, the Bishop of Derry; afternoon, the Sub-Dean, for the St. John's Foundation Schools for Sons of Poor Clergy; 26th, the Rev. A. G. Butler, Fellow and Tutor of Oriel.

On Sunday evening the Archbishop of Canterbury preached at Kew Church on behalf of the Queen's Schools, at Kew. There was an overflowing congregation. The Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Teck, the Princesses Victoria, Mary, and the Prince Adolphus of Teck were in the Royal pew. The prayers of the church were asked for the rector, the Rev. W. F. Nott, who is seriously ill.

On Sunday Canon Knox Little preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on behalf of the National Society. The Cathedral was crowded, not only under the dome, but from the choir to the west doors. The service (fully choral) was rendered by the voluntary Sunday evening choir of the Cathedral. The rev. gentleman's discourse, in which he insisted on the advantages of training children in the distinctive principles of the Church of England, occupied nearly an hour.

A curious discovery has been made in taking down, for rebuilding, the comparatively modern church at Iping, erected only about forty years ago on the site of a building known to have been of Early Norman date. The demolition of the ancient church at this period must ever be a matter of regret, and the uselessness of the work is shown by the necessity of rebuilding now what was then poorly erected. When the work was removed to the original level the foundations of the ancient church were found. Below them the architect, Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., found a quantity of fragments of ancient pottery which prove to be of Romano-British date. The occupation of the site at this very early period is therefore indicated, and the discovery is worthy of record since it affords another example of a somewhat similar find beneath a Sussex church. Remains of fully a dozen different vases and urns have been found. Among them, derived from other portions of the site, are fragments of Norman pottery with the usual finger-marked patterns. The floor line of the most ancient of the churches erected on the site was cut through and found to be formed of beaten mortar similar to what is met with in some of the Roman villas as well as in some early churches. A portion of a Saxon pilaster strip was taken from the old Norman foundations, used as old material, indicating apparently that a Saxon church of stone had preceded the Norman building. This will be preserved in the new building, as well as a curious thirteenth century sepulchral slab of very small size which has lain in the churchyard for many years.

The Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., many years rector of Wigan, Lancashire, died at St. Peter's, Aldwincle, Northampton, on Tuesday last, aged 87, he having been born December 17, 1797. He was the third son of Sir George William Gunning, second baronet, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, first Lord Bradford. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and M.A. in 1822. He was ordained priest the latter year. He was formerly rector of Knockin, and was perpetual curate of Horton till 1833, when he was appointed rector of Wigan, which living he held till 1864. He was the author of *Tract upon Self Examination, The Observance of the Sabbath, Relative Duties at the Present Crisis* (a sermon), &c. The deceased succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir Robert Henry, in September, 1862. He married first, in February, 1827, Mary Catherine, second daughter of Mr. W. R. Cartwright, of Aynho, formerly M.P. for Northamptonshire, and by her, who died in May, 1877, leaves issue George William, major 3rd Battalion Lancashire Regiment, and other children. Sir Henry married secondly in October, 1879, Frances Rose, elder daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. Spencer, M.A., rector of Great Houghton. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son above mentioned, Major George William Gunning, born in August, 1828, and married in May, 1851, to Isabella Mary, daughter of Colonel Chester-Master.

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—the Bishop of London, president, in the chair. Among those present were the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., General Maclagan, Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., the Rev. Webb Peploe, the Rev. Prebendary Russell Stock, and the Rev. J. Wharton. The Rev. W. Walsh (hon. secretary) opened the meeting with prayer. The report, after referring to the loss sustained by the death of the late president (Bishop Jackson), dealt with the operations and events of the past year, and stated that general progress was being made with the missionary work, the present staff being larger than that labouring at any time since 1871. From the financial statement it appeared that subscriptions, donations, and church collections amounted to £1,684, dividends to £2,149, and grants from the Bishop of London's Fund to £1,143, or, with the balance from 1883, a total of £5,143. The payments included stipends of missionary clergymen £5,742, expenses in missions £140, and working expenses £345, or a total of £6,227. This showed an increase of £253 in the income from voluntary sources, but was far from sufficient to meet the increase in the stipends paid last year. The council felt bound to call special attention to the large deficiency of £1,083 with which the year closed, and to ground upon it an appeal for additional support. The President said that he felt a deep interest in the work of the society, and expressed his earnest hope that it would still continue to receive the support which it had received hitherto, and, moreover, to increase it. He could not, of course, speak from any very thorough knowledge of what had been done in past times, but must content himself with noticing that forty-five churches had been actually consecrated and districts assigned to them in consequence of the mission, that there were now twenty-eight different districts at work with a missionary staff of one superintendent and thirty clergymen. These facts told the tale of the work of the society during the twenty-eight years of its existence, but he could say from what he had already seen of the diocese of London that he had constantly witnessed the good working of parishes which this society had been instrumental in forming. When he saw all these evidences of past exertions it was impossible for him to have any doubt that the society was doing most excellent work; and further, that the same sort of work would be needed for some considerable time to come. He trusted that the more the society became known the more the diocese might become alive to the importance of what was yet to be done. the Bishop of Carlisle, in moving that the report should be printed and circulated, expressed his belief that "pioneer work" was specially necessary in a diocese like his own. One of the reasons why he so much valued the work of this society was because it was carried on upon the parochial system. The resolution was seconded by General Maclagan and unanimously agreed to. After other addresses had been delivered, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the president.

The Bishop of Carlisle presided on Thursday at the annual meeting of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, held at St. James's Hall. In the course of his remarks he said that the history of the Central African Mission field still showed that there was in the English people, priests, and Bishops a spirit worthy of the very best days of the Christian Church, and there was no lack of determination and courage in going forth to do the work which had been imposed upon every one of them. An increasing interest was being taken in Africa, and he thought that the opening up of the interior of Africa to commerce must mean the introduction of civilisation and the destruction of slavery, and it must ultimately tend very much to the progress of the Gospel of Christ. Alluding to the responsibility of England and the English Church to the great and mysterious Continent, the Bishop said that if they looked to the north or the south he would defy any one, be he Liberal or Conservative, to look at it with any kind of satisfaction or self-gratification. Whoever had been to blame, and whatever the cause of the present condition of things, it was an undeniable fact that meddling and muddling had characterised the relations of England to Africa. In making that remark he did so without any political bearing whatever; but it could not be denied that there was a terrific muddle in the north, and almost as bad a condition in the south, and above all there was the terrible thought of one of the noblest of Englishmen having lost his life almost in the centre of Africa. His only reason for referring to the political condition of Africa was that whatever the cause or result of England having to do with Africa as a governing body—whether in Egypt, in the north, or the Cape and adjacent colonies, in the south—whatever might be on that side of the question, their duty was perfectly clear. Their action with Africa was one which no Christian person could put on one side. If they were to go into Africa either as a conquering or colonising, or as a meddling and muddling Power, the Christian people of this country—the representatives of the English Church—were bound to do what they could to assist any good work that was going on, and to endeavour as far as possible to mitigate any evils which contact with England might have introduced.

On Wednesday evening last the spacious chancel, nave, and aisle of All Saints', Lambeth, were filled with clergy, choir, and congregation to commemorate the twenty-eighth anniversary of the A.P.U.C., and the eighth of the O.C.R. The Gregorian service was rendered with singular effect, while the spirited hymns, from a choir of nearly fifty voices—one of them, "The Hymn for Unity," peculiar to All Saints', both as to words and tune—were sung with remarkable taste and power. Catholics of rank and repute of several nationalities were present, with a large number of men thronging the church. The vicar (Dr. Lee) preached a long sermon from Lamentations v. 21, "Turn Thou us unto Thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned: renew our days as of old." Basing his remarks upon the fact that "modern scientific theories were sapping the foundations of religious sentiment and social order," and that, as had been remarked, "the body-politic is permeated with national dry-rot," he proceeded to point out that the atheistic education of the Board schools, denying parental rights, and betraying the Divine right of our Lord, was steadily and surely working untold mischief. He glanced at other pressing evils—*e.g.*, ignoring God in legislation; the practical suspension of the blasphemy laws; the paganism and filth of the picture galleries; the scandals of the streets; the neglect of the Christian Sabbath; and the increasing importance of the pulpits of the Established Church to mend or cure these evils. As a consequence, men now maintained that there is no truth and no error, no right and no wrong, no justice and no injustice, no God and no devil, no heaven and no hell. In fact, there was an active barbaric human assault on what remains of Christian civilisation being steadily carried on. The Monarch and House of Lords were being divested of much efficient and beneficial authority, and the Established Church was to be assaulted all along the line. On the part of many, such attacks were only regarded with unpatriotic indifference, idiotic apathy, and national madness. The laws of the first table of the Moral Law being ignored, those enactments on the second table were being despised. The wildest schemes and theories were in the air. A successful attack on land, however, would very soon be followed by an attack on all property—houses, investments, and securities. Such measures, the preacher went on to maintain, were only premiums to the idle, spendthrift, and vicious. Of what avail is it, he asked, for men to be sober, saving, and industrious, if in the long run they are to be robbed of their lawful savings for the sake of the indolent and improvident? One obvious consequence of God being rejected as the anchor of our politics and social life is that no other anchor has been found but the poor and popular practice of counting noses. We have no beacon-guide save the wishes, whims, and fluctuating interests of a variable majority. Family relationships are being ignored, the marriage bond weakened, personal rights absorbed and lost, class privileges destroyed, and the outcome merely a dead level of monotonous mouthing and material equality. Even the public profession of Christianity seems not unlikely to be put away as an infringement of universal licence for free-thought, while too soon all that may possibly be tolerated may be the worship of our Lord as a mere private idol for the solace of weak minds. The cure for national dry-rot, therefore, was a return to the Christian religion, both in public and private life—"Turn Thou us unto Thee, O Lord: renew our days as of old." And if religion is once again to possess its ancient power and to dispense its needful blessings, we must return to outward and visible communion with the rest of Christendom and to due Church authority. A local Church made by a nation for a nation, as we are discovering step by step, does not teach the nation, but reasonably enough waits dutifully to be taught by the nation which made it. Again, the repulsive discord of the numerous sects is saddening, while the hope of reunion is blissful and Divine. It is not civilisation apart from religion which will ever serve us in our day of need, but Christianity. It is not man, but God. The old civilisations were many, not one, and they have each and all passed and gone. Assyria, Chaldeæ, Persia, Greece, and Rome enjoyed such; but all, one after the other, have been swept away. We, too, great as is our empire, may be sucked down into the whirlpool of change and destruction unless our God-given advantages are regarded and our religious responsibilities realised and restored. Finally, by bold action, hearty self-sacrifice, fervent zeal, and earnest supplication, let us one and all, with patience and humility, in our special spheres, pray and labour for corporate reunion.

The annual general meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Monday at the offices, Bedford-street, Strand, under the presidency of the Rev. Prebendary Whittington. This charity is under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The committee call attention to the following statements. The object of this corporation is twofold—first, to provide pensions (from £30 to £40 per annum) for the widows and unmarried orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church; secondly, to afford temporary assistance to necessitous clergymen and their families. With regard to the first object, since the foundation of the charity in 1849, 255 ladies have been admitted pensioners, and they have received a total of more than £106,000. There are now ninety-one pensioners on the society's funds, for whom the committee have to provide the sum of nearly £3,000 a year. With respect to the second object, upwards of £12,000 has been granted to clergymen and their families in times of great trial and suffering. The urgent appeals for special aid are most numerous and distressing. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, in which the committee expressed their pleasure that the society's income had not only been sufficient for the ordinary expenditure of the year, but that £600 had been set apart to increase the small funded property of the corporation. It was important to maintain a considerable reserve fund in connection with such a charity, as the pensions were granted to the annuitants for the remainder of their lives. The immense amount of anxious responsibility which attached to the committee would be seen from the fact that while other societies made only small annual grants to the widows and aged, orphans, and unmarried daughters of the clergy, the Friend of the Clergy Corporation had in addition for upwards of thirty years to provide substantial and permanent pensions of from £30 to £40 a year. Calls of the most urgent and pressing kind were continually before the committee, far beyond the society's means. The long list of applicants for relief proved too plainly how much its operations were needed, and how little the existing clerical charities could do to relieve the overwhelming demands upon them. After alluding with regret to the death of Bishop Claughton and other active friends of the charity, a legacy of £100 from the late Mrs. Croft was gratefully acknowledged, and it was mentioned that legacies formed a most important feature in the annual receipts, although they were of necessity a very uncertain source of income; but it was hoped that among a multitude of other societies their corporation would not be overlooked. Thanks were accorded to the clergymen who had allowed collections in their churches in aid of the charity. It was pointed out that a large proportion of the clergymen in England and Wales receive only the small remuneration of from £100 to £150 per annum. When out of duty temporarily or permanently by sickness or bodily infirmity, or other cause, no pension or provision whatever was found for them either by the Church or State. Therefore they were compelled in their extreme necessity to apply for aid to that and kindred societies. The accounts, which, together with the report, were adopted, showed among the receipts £1,547 8s. 6d. in annual subscriptions, £1,078 in donations, and £144 collected after sermons. After the adoption of the report, the retiring committee were re-elected and the proceedings terminated.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal Family, and the members of Her Majesty's household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on Sunday morning. The Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D., vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, officiated. The Rev. Canon Fleming preached the sermon. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen.

Sunday being the 47th anniversary of the Coronation, was observed at Windsor by the ringing of the bells at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and St. John's Church. On Monday Royal salutes were fired in the Long Walk and at Fort Belvedere, Virginia Water, in honour of the event. In London bells were rung at several of the West-end churches. The drum-major doing duty with the detachment of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, which mounted the Queen's Guard in the morning, wore his State uniform, and the band of the regiment played a selection of music in the courtyard of St. James's Palace during the changing of the guard.

According to present arrangements, the Queen will leave Windsor for Osborne on Tuesday, July 14, and the Court is to stay in the Isle of Wight till about August 28, when Her Majesty will go to Balmoral for the usual autumn sojourn.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert on Countess Spencer as a mark of Her Majesty's personal esteem.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Monday, the 13th inst., at two o'clock.

The Prince of Wales to-day (Saturday) opens the new building of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Duke of Albany. His Royal Highness will in the afternoon open the Albany Memorial and other new buildings of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that Prince George has been successful in obtaining a first-class certificate in seamanship of the Royal Naval College, and also a first-class in the torpedo course at Portsmouth. He has been awarded a third-class certificate in navigation, and has only to qualify in gunnery to obtain his promotion to the list of lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne opened a bazaar on Wednesday afternoon at Clapham, in aid of the funds of All Saints' Institute, South Lambeth.

On Wednesday a statue erected to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, at a cost of £1,400, was unveiled at Sherborne, in front of the Grand Abbey, by Sir Richard Glyn. Mr. J. K. Digby, on behalf of the family, expressed their thanks for and appreciation of the memorial.

The remains of the Duke of Albany were yesterday week placed in the new sarcoghagus in the Royal vault, St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Dean of Windsor were present.

Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster, on Thursday distributed the prizes to the students of the General Literature and Applied Science Departments of King's College, before a large gathering of the students and their friends. Dr. Wace, the principal, stated that in the recent list of honours gained at the universities by members of the General Literature Department were one wrangler, three senior and one junior optimes; and in the classical tripos five at Cambridge and two at Oxford had recently gained honours. The Applied Science Department contained a larger number of students than at any previous period.

The case of "Maskelyne *v.* Irving Bishop," in which the plaintiff obtained £10,000 damages at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, against Mr. Irving Bishop, the thought-reader, for libel, and in which, on application, the Divisional Court ordered a new inquiry, on the ground that the damages were excessive, came on for rehearing at the Sheriff's Court, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell, on Thursday, when, on the conclusion of the arguments, the jury, after a short deliberation, assessed the damages at £500.

Sir Adolphus Liddell, who had been Under Secretary of State for the Home Department since 1867, died on Saturday, after a very short illness. He was the youngest son of Lord and Lady Ravensworth, and brother of the late Earl, the late Marchioness of Normanby, and Viscountess Barrington, the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Bloomfield, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, and the Hon. Mrs. E. Villiers. He was born January 15, 1818, and married in October, 1845, Frederica, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Lane Fox, of Bramham Hall, by whom he leaves issue a son (Adolphus) and several daughters, the eldest being the wife of the Hon. Frederick C. Lascelles, and the youngest wife of the Hon. North Dalrymple. He was called to the Bar in 1844, and made a Q.C. in 1851.

Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, of Springwood Park, near Kelso, Roxburghshire, died very suddenly of heart disease last week at his seat in Scotland. The only son of the late Sir John J. Scott-Douglas, of Springwood Park, by his marriage with Hannah Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Scott, of Bedford, Roxburghshire, he was born in 1825, and succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1836. The late baronet was a magistrate for Roxburghshire, honorary colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and a brigadier-general of the Royal Company of Archers (the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland). He sat in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as member for Roxburghshire from 1874 till 1880, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. Sir George Scott-Douglas married, in 1851, Maria Juana Petronila, daughter of Don Francisco Sanchez de Piña, and he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest surviving son, George Brisbane, who was born in 1856.

Down to Monday evening the Hospital Sunday Fund had reached a total of £28,000.

A meeting to raise a fund to assist the building of torpedo boats for coast defence was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Lord Cowper presided, and there was a numerous attendance, which included the Dukes of Sutherland and Northumberland, Lord Pembroke, Lord Bramwell, Sir George Campbell, and others. Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that it was desirable to raise a public fund to build torpedo boats to render more secure the defence of the commercial ports and seaside towns of Great Britain. Captain Colomb seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Duke of Sutherland, who, however, thought it was not sufficiently explicit. Sir Cooper Key, Sir Andrew Clarke, and Admiral Hamilton having spoken, the resolution was agreed to. Other resolutions were then passed, urging the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting in London of the mayors, provosts, and other influential persons of commercial ports and seaside towns of Great Britain.

There was an unusually large attendance of old Harrovians on the last speech day of Dr. Butler's *régime*, and the Dean of Llandaff, the Provost of Eton, the Warden of Merton, the Rev. Dr. Hort, the Rev. Dr. Holden, the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, and Canon Bradley were among the more illustrious educationists present. The general company included the Speaker, Mr. and Miss Peel, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, Viscountess Strangford, Lord Ebury, the Bishop of Manchester and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Ellicott, the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Sir Fowell and Lady Victoria Buxton, Sir F. Halliday, Sir G. Grove, Sir J. and Lady Kennaway, the Bishop of Colchester, Bishops Jenner and Perry, the Dean of Windsor, Archdeacons Wright, Johnson, and Blunt, Canons Fleming, Digby, Evans, and Butler, Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., Mr. C. S. Parker, M.P., and a host of others. At the conclusion of the speeches the prizes were distributed.

Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, paid a visit on Saturday to the training ship *Exmouth*, lying in the Thames off Grays, on the occasion of the ninth annual inspection of the vessel by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District. After luncheon, the boys marched past on the upper deck, and then went through their drill. Subsequently the Princess Louise presented the prizes, including twelve silver medals and certificates of merit for good conduct and general progress, and certificates of proficiency in the ambulance class. Her Royal Highness affixed each medal to the breast of the recipient. At the close the Marquis of Lorne said that it had been a great pleasure to the Princess to come amongst the boys, and she wished him to tell them she thought they had been uncommonly steady in the ranks, and smart and active in all their exercises. Cheers were then given for the Princess and the Marquis of Lorne, who took their departure, the boys who had received silver medals having the honour of manning the Princess's boat in which she was conveyed ashore.

The National Indian Association, of which the Princess of Wales is patroness, and which has among its vice-patrons Lords Dufferin, Ripon, and Northbrook, has lately undertaken a work of a practical character, which promises to be of great use in connection with the social interests of the people of that country. The increasing number of young natives who come to England, and the greater amount of scholarships in India which are now specially devoted to the object of a European visit, denote the wider range which education is taking in that country. This development of the social and educational intercourse between England and her great dependency has brought out the want of any means of according discreet and responsible assistance to native students resident in London. This consideration has led to the formation of a sub-committee for the purpose of deliberating on the subject; and a scheme has now been decided upon. Mr. Algernon Brown, M.A., and barrister-at-law, has been appointed superintendent of students committed to the care of the National Indian Association. It will be his duty to make all arrangements for their welfare under the control and direction of the committee, and one of his first responsibilities will be to provide students on their arrival with a suitable home. It is also proposed to obtain for them when practicable an acquaintance with some of the principal industries of this country. This movement cannot fail to enlist the sympathy and support of the best friends of those natives of India who visit our shores in the search of knowledge and enlightenment.

A conference of headmasters and other workers for the education of the deaf and dumb was opened on Wednesday at the City and Guilds of London Institute, South Kensington, when Mr. William Woodall, M.P., presided, and papers were read by Dr. Buxton, Mr. R. Elliott, Mr. J. Thompson, and the Rev. T. Arnold. Mr. Elliott spoke of the exaggerated notions which existed in the public mind as to what training could accomplish for the deaf mute, dilated upon the different branches of instruction, and while he did not lose sight of the advantages of the manual alphabet and of lip-reading, especially dwelt upon the importance of oral cultivation.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the Gordon Memorial Fund, which now amounts to more than £18,000, was held on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. On the motion of the Prince of Wales the meeting adopted the proposal of creating a Gordon Boys' Home. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for amalgamating the camp idea.

At Sheffield on Wednesday morning Prince Albert Victor, shortly after ten o'clock, proceeded to the Cutlers' Hall for the purpose of inspecting the Workmen's Industrial Exhibition. He was there presented with addresses from the Chamber of Commerce, the town trustees, the Cutlers' Company, and the Freemasons. To these his Royal Highness replied. Subsequently he paid a visit to the works of the Master Cutler, and then returned to the Cutlers' Hall, where he formally opened the exhibition. Later in the day he was the guest of the Master Cutler at a luncheon given in the Corn Exchange. His Royal Highness left Sheffield in the evening.

The new Lord Chancellor has been prompt in appointing some Queen's Counsel. Lord Selborne has of late been very chary of adding to the large number of silk gowns. About a year ago many barristers applied to be allowed to change stuff for silk. But their request was not granted. They were given to understand that the state of legal business did not require the creation of more Queen's Counsel. However, Lord Halsbury has already recommended the following to Her Majesty for the rank:—Samuel Taylor, Sir Arthur Townley Watson, Bart., Robert Augustus Bayford, Arthur Moseley Channell, Charles Isaac Elton, Thomas Tounsend Bucknill, John Laurence Gane, William Rann Kennedy, Daniel O'Connell French, John Fletcher Moulton. The practice of most of these is at common law.

A special meeting of the Marylebone Vestry was held on Tuesday at the Court-house, Marylebone-lane, to consider the increasing expenditure of the School Board for London. Mr. G. Edwards (sidesman), in the absence of the churchwardens, presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That as a protest against the extravagant administration of the Elementary Education Act by the London School Board, this Vestry expresses its opinion that the principles by which the School Board is governed through the action of the majority of its members are no longer deserving the confidence of the electors, and this Vestry utterly dissents from the policy as laid down by such majority; and it hereby trusts that a Select Committee of the House of Commons will be appointed to inquire into the administration of the said School Board." "That in order to secure the services of fully-qualified gentlemen willing to undertake the duties of the office and pledges to economy on behalf of the ratepayers, this Vestry shall invite the co-operation of the Vestries of St. Pancras, Paddington, and St. John's, Hampstead, and that a School Board Election Committee shall be formed for the purpose of carrying the coming election to a successful issue, and that copies of these resolutions shall be sent to the aforesaid Vestries."

The bronze statue of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish in the Townhall-square, Barrow, was unveiled on Tuesday by the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In one speech Earl Spencer said that Lord Frederick was unselfish, generous, just, truthful, God-loving, and patriotic. "A cruel death brought his career to an end at the moment when, obeying the call of duty, he had begun a task which aimed at bringing peace and goodwill to a people for whom he had an earnest feeling of sympathy. If his death fills a sad page in the history of our country, his life remains a noble example to his countrymen. May his statue stimulate many to try and carry on the work in which he was engaged—the work of strengthening the constitution of the realm by securing the liberty and increasing the prosperity and contentment of the people of Great Britain and Ireland." In another speech Lord Spencer said that he was very intimate with Lord Frederick Cavendish. "We went to Cambridge together, and from that time to his death we were close and warm friends. The 6th of May, 1882, will never, never fade from my recollection. It was on that day that Lord Frederick and I had commenced an arduous task in the government of Ireland. We had spent the afternoon in anxious consultation, and had but just parted when the fearful deed took place which deprived the Irish Government of two of its chief counsellors. I will not say more on this sad event. I have said enough to show you how closely connected I was with Lord Frederick. I thank you for inviting me to take part in this ceremony, for allowing me to join this large assemblage in the expression of our deep sympathy with those who never cease to mourn his loss, and, lastly, for enabling me to bear my humble testimony to the pure and noble character of a friend whose memory you rightly determined to honour."

Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., presided on Wednesday night at a meeting at the Neumeyer Hall, Bloomsbury, convened by the Board of Works for the St. Giles's district, to draw attention to the extravagant expenditure of the London School Board. The Chairman said his sympathies had always been with the spread of education. He was convinced, however, that effective education, combined with strict economy, was perfectly possible. The evil of which they complained in connection with the Board was its excessive and useless expenditure, and he complained of it in connection with sites for the buildings, the training of pupil teachers, and the law, architectural, and general charges. Some of the sites had cost sums varying from £7,494 to £24,000 odd, while as to the training of pupil teachers, he believed the action of the Board was illegal, and as to the law charges, he was told that they totalled up to the enormous sum of £900 a week. The remedy for all this was in their own hands. If each locality was prepared to take up the position that, while desiring to see education spread, they would only send those men to the Board who would insist on its economical administration, the remedy would be simple. Mr. Spring, of the Islington Vestry, proposed a resolution pledging the meeting to use all means in its power to secure the return at the forthcoming election of candidates pledged to carry out the principles of the Act with a due regard to principles of economy. Mr. Winnett, of the St. James's Vestry, seconded the motion. The Rev. Canon Nisbet, in speaking to the resolution, charged against the School Board that it was extravagant in its purchase of sites, that it paid excessive salaries, and that it gave a too diffuse education to be successful. The three "R's" were all that really ought to be taught at the public expense. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., said the London School Board was his own legislative child, as it was owing to his intervention that the School Board was established. But that was all the more reason why he should wish to lead it into the narrow path of duty. The result of the Board's policy was that the public was fleeced in an honest name for jobbing purposes, and they would no longer stand it. It was not to educate the children of the middle-classes that the London School Board was formed, but to take the children out of the gutter, the wastrels, the waifs and strays. The resolution was, after some opposition, carried by a large majority.

A naval sham fight at Bantry Bay took place on Tuesday night, and was, so far as a warlike spectacle, the greatest possible success. At half-past one in the afternoon war was declared, and the belligerents, having their plans already settled, proceeded to carry them out. Bere Island being in the possession of the attacked squadron, was strongly garrisoned by both marines and bluejackets, all available positions being guarded by field guns previously landed. A line of sentries extended the whole length of the coast on the outer side of the island. The main road was also taken possession of by a strong detachment, who closely questioned all civilians who passed, and any not having the magic countersign of "Berehaven" were made prisoners of war until the action ceased. At eleven p.m. the enemy attacked the eastern boom, which was defended by all the available force that could be spared in armed boats, nearly all of which carried guns. After a short time the scene became indescribably grand as the guns from the shore and boats kept up a terrific fire on the approaching enemy, who endeavoured to jump the spars, but unsuccessfully. The electric light traced all their movements, which were so plainly seen that in actual war the shot, shell, and mines which were fired by electricity would have blown the attacking boats out of the water. The mines when fired, instead of destroying the ships and boats engaged, only caused an explosion, and emitted light of various colours according to the description of missile. Meantime a second party left the Glengarriff end of the island and attacked the western defences, which resulted similarly. A great deal of the time of the garrison at Bere Island was occupied in guarding against surprise being made by landing the troops and torpedoes and carrying them across the island so as to be fired from within the booms, as it was said that Lieutenant Fisher had conceived some plan of the sort. He contrived to evade the electric light, and with some machine got close to the booms, but had with his party to make for the shore. The battle terminated in the defeat of the attacking fleet, under Admiral Hoskins. Shortly after midnight the *Mercury* was silenced, and the fire from the *Hotspur*, gunboats, and pinnaces, as well as from the land batteries and the marine force, was so destructive that the enemy could not get past the boom. The attack on the Western boom also failed.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday night. Lord Hampden presided. Mr. Justice Denman, in proposing the Houses of Parliament, remarked that the members of the House of Commons, like those of the Cabdrivers' Association, deserved everybody's sympathy, as, in view of the dissolution they might all be said to be "on the stand." The toast was acknowledged by Lord Haddington and Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P. Lord Harlech proposed "The Army and Navy," for which Lord Mark Kerr and Lord Ashley responded. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association," stated that the cabdrivers of London numbered 14,000, and the number was increasing year by year. He supposed that about 100,000 persons in the metropolis called their cabs daily. The cab-drivers, as a rule, were just as good fellows as the fares they drove, and considering the temptations to which the former were exposed, he was not at all sure that the balance of quality was not in their favour. As to their honesty, it appeared that during last year as many as 20,000 articles left in cabs were deposited by the drivers at the Lost Property Office in Scotland-yard, of which 11,240 were restored to the owners, the rest remaining unclaimed. The articles restored included a diamond tiara worth £150, and a case of jewellery worth £750. One driver deposited at the office £5 17s. in money, and another three £5 notes. The licences issued during the past few years showed a considerable increase for hansoms, and a decrease for four-wheelers. The latter had seen their best days; at any rate there was certainly room for improvement in that class of vehicles. The four-wheelers of the future would perhaps be a light omnibus, with one horse; but that remained to be seen. While making an earnest appeal to the public on behalf of the cab-drivers, Lord Hampden also appealed to the cab-drivers on behalf of their horses. The honorary secretary of the association announced subscriptions for the evening to the amount of £860.

A Parliamentary paper just published contains reports from Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers upon the consumption of intoxicating liquors abroad. Consul-General Oppenheimer estimates, with regard to Germany, that in the distilleries of the Empire in 1875 and 1876 at least 200,000,000 litres of pure alcohol were produced for mere consumption, or, in round numbers, six litres per head of the population. Reckoning the male population over 15 years of age at 30 per cent., this would give a yearly consumption of 20 litres of pure alcohol per head, or 50 litres of ordinary schnaps. By the year 1880 the quantity had increased to 71 litres yearly per head. The consumption of spirit in North Germany is very great; and out of a yearly average of 4,450 suicides in Prussia for five years, 508 have been due to dipsomania and delirium tremens. The percentage of suicides among the males due to alcohol was 13·40, whereas among the females it was only two. With regard to fatal accidents also, a large number of them were attributable to drunkenness. Similar statistics were furnished in connection with the lunatic asylums. Taking 3,106 cases yearly treated in the general hospitals for dipsomania, 690 cases of delirium tremens in the lunatic asylums, 597 private dipsomaniacs, 508 suicides, and 311 drunkards accidentally killed, there is a total of 5,212 cases yearly of alcoholism in a fatal form. The Prussian States alone showed 1,921 men and 95 women treated yearly for delirium tremens. It appears that seven-tenths of those suffering from alcohol were in the prime of life—that is, between 20 and 50 years of age. In the kingdom of Prussia in 1882, the estimated expenditure on spirits alone was 261,000,000 marks, while all the direct State taxes for the same period produced but 150,000,000 marks. Taking the whole expenditure upon beer, wine, and spirits, it amounted to 907,000,000 marks, or more than double the amount realised by the Prussian Exchequer for its taxes and stamp duties, &c. In Sweden and Norway the consumption of spirits has been declining for some years past; but in Denmark the evil of spirit-drinking has reached a terrible pitch. The number of drunkards who have committed suicide has risen in 30 years from one-seventh to one-third; while, among the arrests, 56 per cent. were cases of drunkenness, and, adding to these 18 per cent. among prisoners for other offences, there is a grand total of 74 per cent., or three-fourths of all those taken into custody, for crimes committed under the influence of drink. In Holland the number of houses for the sale of drink was no less than 45,000 in 1878, so that in a population of 4,000,000 there was a drink shop for every 90 inhabitants, including women and children. But, owing to the exertions of a portion of the community, the Legislature passed a restrictive law in 1881, with the result that in the course of a year the drink shops decreased from 45,000 to 33,000. Belgium affords incontestably the worst statistics in regard to the consumption of alcoholic liquors. In less than half a century the use of spirituous liquors has more than trebled itself in that country, while the population has only advanced from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000. The use of spirits increased 66 per cent. between 1851 and 1881, and the beer increased during the same period 15·75 per cent. The consumption of spirits, wine, and beer for 1881 amounted in value to 475,000,000f. Although the country is so small, it contained in 1880 no fewer than 125,000 places devoted to the sale of intoxicating liquors. There was a public-house on the average for every 12 or 13 grown-up males. The suicides rose from 54 per million inhabitants in 1848 to 80 in 1880. The lunatics advanced from 720 per million inhabitants in 1846 to 1,470 in 1881. The inspector-general of Belgian prisons reports that four-fifths of the crime and social misery during the last quarter of a century has been directly attributable to intemperance. In France the sad effects of drunkenness once witnessed have been considerably lessened by the passing of a salutary Act. In 1875 the numbers punished for open drunkenness were 98,000, but by 1880 they had fallen to 60,000. Switzerland exhibits an unsatisfactory increase in the drink traffic. Between 1870 and 1880 the population advanced 6·5 per cent., but the publichouses increased by as much as 22 per cent. Austria furnishes a similar condition of things. In 1880 there were in Vienna alone 1,624 drink houses, and 6,103 persons were in that year arrested for being drunk. The hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons of the country all testify to the advance of drinking habits. It is suggested that the clergy, medical men, and schoolmasters of every nation could do much to mitigate this evil if their sympathies could be thoroughly aroused. Continental workmen generally spend a large proportion of their earnings in drink without becoming or being classed as absolute drunkards.

From the 46th annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in England, just issued as a Blue-book, it appears that the numbers of births and deaths registered in the year 1883 were respectively 890,722 and 522,997. The natural increment of the population, or excess of births over deaths was, therefore, 367,725, equal to 1·38 per cent. of the estimated population at the beginning of the year. The natural increment was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, when it was 372,360. This falling off was not due to an increase in mortality, for the death-rate fell slightly in 1883, but to a decline in the birth-rate, which was 33·7 in 1882, but fell to 33·3 in 1883. The marriages registered in 1883 numbered 206,384, giving a rate of 15·4 persons married to 1,000 persons living. This was practically the same rate as that recorded in 1882, which was 15·5. The Registrar-General notes that again, as in recent years, the marriage rate has varied in the same direction as the value of British exports and as the average price of wheat—that is to say, all three showed a decline in 1883. A similar decline took place in the amount per head of population cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-house. Of the total number of marriages 147,000, or 71·2 per cent., were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, and 59,384, or 28·8 per cent., otherwise. In 1841 93·4 per cent. of all marriages were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, but from that date, with scarcely a single break, the proportion has fallen year by year till it reached the present and lowest figure. The figures show a further decrease in the proportion of marriages by licence and a further increase in the proportion of those by banns, which have been rising continuously since 1856-60. Commenting upon a table showing the mean ages at marriage, the Registrar-General observes that the English are a people much given to matrimony. Not only is their annual marriage-rate higher than those of all other European countries of which statistics are given, with the exceptions of the German and the Austro-Hungarian Empires, but they also marry at an earlier age than is the case in any other European country excepting Russia. The births, which as already stated numbered 890,722, were in the proportion of 33·3 per 1,000 persons living this being the lowest rate recorded since 1853, when it was exactly the same. For some reason as yet unexplained, the proportion of male to female births in England and Wales has been gradually declining. Taking the whole of England and Wales, and neglecting the decimals, one child out of 20 is born out of wedlock. The deaths registered were in the proportion of 19·5 to 1,000 persons living, this, with the single exception of the rate of 18·9 in 1881, being the lowest yet recorded. Of the persons who died in the year, 63 were stated to have completed a century of life, 13 of these reputed centenarians being males and 50 being females.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending June 27 was—medical 819, surgical 340; total 1,159, of which 453 were new cases.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest tea that comes from India and China at 2s. 8d. a pound, in packets only. This is the perfection of tea, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London. —SPINNER & CO., London and Liverpool.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

LATEST NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3.

The Guards division of the camel corps and heavy camelry, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot and Captain W. W. C. Verner, will leave here to-morrow for England.

CAIRO, July 3.

Half the second battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry arrived here this morning from Upper Egypt.

MADRID, July 2, 9.30 P.M

Telegrams from Valencia state that during the last twelve hours fifty cases of cholera have occurred in the town and the adjoining villiages. At Aranjuez to day there were 105 cases, and in Madrid five cases and one death.

MADRID, July 3, 9 A.M.

The official bulletin issued this morning states that 1,354 cases and 664 deaths occurred in Spain yesterday, being 133 cases and 28 deaths less than the preceding day.

GENEVA, June 3.

A telegram received here from Frauenfeld, Canton Thurgau, states that while some Zurich artillerymen were practising at that place a shell burst in the middle of the battery, causing the death of three men and injuring another.

ROME, July 3.

Dr. Walsh, the newly-appointed Archbishop of Dublin, has been summoned to Rome for the ceremony of consecration. He will at the same time receive instructions from the Pope, who is understood to desire that Dr. Walsh's nomination should not be interpreted by the British Government as a hostile act on the part of the Vatican.

ATHENS, July 3.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day concluded the verification of the elections. In seven cases in which Opposition candidates had been successful the returns were quashed. The House will elect its President to-morrow.

BERLIN, July 3.

Prince Bismarck, who has finished the course of the waters at Kissingen, passed through this city last night on his way to Kroechelndorf, where the wedding of his son Count William will be celebrated on the 6th inst.

BRISBANE, July 3.

The revenue of Queensland for the past financial year amounted to £2,720,000, being an increase of £154,000 as compared with the preceding year. The credit balance at the end of the financial year amounted to £267,000.

CRONSTADT, July 3.

The Minister of Marine left yesterday by steamer for the Finnish coast, where he will make a visit of inspection lasting a few days. He will then proceed, *vid* Stockholm and Kiel, on leave of absence.

Polling commenced at Woodstock at eight o'clock yesterday morning at the six stations appointed for the purpose in Woodstock and the outlying district. Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Curzon, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir H. D. Wolff, Viscount Cranborne, and the supporters of the Conservative candidate were all day actively engaged in bringing electors to the poll, which closed at four o'clock. Later in the evening the result was declared as follows :—

Lord R. Churchill (C.)	532
Mr. Corrie Grant (L.)	405
Majority...	127

The Queen has offered to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Michael Connal, late Chairof the Glasgow School Board, and one of the leading sugar merchants in Scotland.

Prince Albert Victor visited Cleethorpes on Thursday, and opened the High Cliff Garden and new promenade in fine weather and in the presence of a very large number of people. The Prince planted a tree to commemorate his visit.

The Rev. Percy Wemyss Phillips Nott, vicar of Kew, died on Thursday evening at his residence, after a brief illness. The deceased gentleman took an active interest in the recent enlargement of the Royal church at Kew, in conjunction with the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, and other members of the Royal Family. The living is in the gift of the Crown. Mr. Nott was appointed vicar in 1867.

The School Board gained a legal triumph on Thursday. For some time that body has been exercised as to the best mode of obtaining the statutory pence from the parents of school children for their education. It did not pay to summon recalcitrant fathers for 1d. or 2d. each; and when the latter were fined for the non-attendance of their children, they hit upon the plan of sending them to school, but without the fees. So the Board summoned one of these evaders of payment for education which he did not want, on the ground that the sending to school without the fee was not an "attendance" within the meaning of the Elementary Education Acts. But the police magistrate dismissed the summons, and his decision was in due course appealed from by the Board. The case was accordingly argued on Thursday before four judges of the Queen's Bench Division; who, after hearing counsel, expressed themselves as unanimously of opinion that "the attendance of a child at a Board school without being provided with his fees constituted no attendance under the by-laws of the School Board." So the magistrate's decision was overruled; and as it is impossible for the other side to appeal—even if there were any chance of a reversal of Thursday's judgment—parents will for the future be liable to legal proceedings for the non-attendance at school of their children unless they send both the children and their fees.

Very interesting and invaluable to intending speculators is the pamphlet issued by Mr. Herbert Harrison, 18, Telegraph-street, Throgmorton-street. It is entitled an "A B C Guide to the Stock Exchange," and gives a thorough explanation of the new method of dealing in stocks and shares. Not any publication of the kind offers such excellent advice, and no doubt it will be read extensively, especially by intending speculators.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lord James Douglas, youngest brother of the present Marquis of Queensberry, and Miss Maud Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames.

Also between Captain Cecil A. Howard, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. Cosmo R. Howard, of 32, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and Miss Kate Parlby, only daughter of the late Captain Brooke G. B. Parlby, Bengal Staff Corps.

Also between Miss Nora Dixon, sister of Mr. George Dixon, of Astle Hall, Cheshire, and the Rev. A. Royds, of Chelford, Cheshire.

Also between the Rev. James Henry Savory, only son of the Rev. Canon Savory, of Binfield Rectory, Bracknell, Berks, and Miss Amy Peel, second daughter of the late Rev. Herbert R. Peel, of Thornton Hall, Stony Stratford.

Also between the Rev. Alfred Cecil Dicker, vicar of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, and Miss Constance MacEwen.

Also between Mr. Amherst Gage Morris, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, rector of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, and Miss Maud Kemeys-Tynte, third daughter of the late Colonel Kemeys-Tynte, of Halswell, Somerset (formerly M.P. for West Somerset and Bridgwater), by his second wife Vincentia, daughter of the late Mr. Wallop Brabazon, of Rath House, co. Louth, Ireland.

The marriage of the Rev. J. Bridger Philby, of Taylors, Chigwell, Essex, with Miss Pirie, eldest daughter of A. G. Pirie, Esq., of Leckmelin, Rossshire, N.B., and Queen's-gate, took place at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, on the 24th of June. The service was choral, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. H. Moor, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Waldo, vicar of St. Stephen's. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Herbert Philby, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress and train of ivory satin, the front of the dress draped with Honiton lace. Her veil was fastened by a diamond star, the gift of her father, and she wore real orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids, tuberoses, and stephanotis. The six bridesmaids wore pretty dresses of cream muslin, trimmed with lace and chartreuse moiré ribbons, with aigrettes of ostrich feathers, and tulle veils. They carried fans and bouquets of Gloire de Dijon roses, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a dress of sapphire and fawn brocade, trimmed with sapphire velvet; bonnet to match. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to Queen's-gate, where Mr. and Mrs. Pirie entertained upwards of sixty guests at breakfast. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Bridger Philby left for Derbyshire, the bride's travelling dress being grey tweed, trimmed with silver braid, and hat to match.

On Thursday last, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Cadogan-terrace, was solemnised the marriage of Mr. George Stuart Gunnis, of Gordonbush, Sutherland, with Josephine Mary, eldest daughter of Lord FitzGerald, of Kilmarnock. A large party of relatives and friends assembled at the church shortly before eleven o'clock, those present including Viscount Gormanston, Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stourton, Lord and Lady Bramwell, Lord Emly, Lady Sandhurst, and Hon. Margaret Mansfield, Hon. George Cathcart, Hon. Thos. and Mrs. Preston and Misses Preston, Hon. Hubert and Mrs. Dormer, Hon. Louise Dormer, Sir Evelyn and Hon. Lady Wood, Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, Sir George Errington, M.P., Colonel Lloyd and Miss Lloyd, Mr. Charles Jerningham, Mr. Austin Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, Mr. Frank Dawnay, Mr. S. Streatfeild, Mr. Ridley, and many others. Mr. Frank Gunnis acted as best man to his brother, and the six bridesmaids were four sisters of the bride, Miss Wood, her cousin, and Miss Gunnis, sister of the bridegroom. They were dressed in fine white muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and wore long white tulle veils, fastened to the hair by a bow of white satin ribbon. Each wore a diamond swallow brooch, and carried a large bouquet of the loveliest white flowers, both being the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride, who came with her father, wore a handsome dress of the richest ivory duchesse satin; the long square train hung loosely from the waist, and the front of the petticoat was massively embroidered by hand in pearls, and edged with a pearl fringe; sprays of orange blossoms in her hair were covered by a Brussels lace veil fastened by diamond stars, the bridegroom's gift, and she held a beautiful bouquet. Lady FitzGerald, mother of the bride, looked well in biscuit-coloured embossed crêpe de Chine, trimmed with mahogany velvet and passementerie; the skirt being of biscuit moiré, with panels of the velvet; bonnet to match, with biscuit feather and a large bouquet of yellow roses. The Very Rev. Canon Wenham performed the marriage rite, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Regan, Lord FitzGerald giving away his daughter. The wedding party afterwards proceeded to Lord and Lady FitzGerald's residence in Portland-place for breakfast, after which the newly-wedded couple started for Littlegreen, Petersfield, Hants, where they will pass the early days of their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of ficelle-embroidered canvas over a petticoat of moiré, the canvas bodice having a loose waistcoat of terra-cotta (a new shade) velvet, and velvet collar and cuffs; hat to match.

A State ball was given on the 26th ult. at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, attended. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also present. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of cream satin duchesse, embroidered in silver, and veiled in crêpe lisse; a tiara of diamonds, and pearl and diamond ornaments. The Princess Louise of Wales wore a pretty toilette of white poult de soie, trimmed with bunches of lilies of the valley, over a skirt of white tulle, strewed with lilies of the valley; pearls, sapphires, and diamond ornaments. The Duchess of Westminster and the Countess of Leicester (sisters), were uniformly attired in dresses of mirror-grey satin, veiled with mousseline de soie, spangled with steel. The Marchioness of Kildare wore white cloth of silver, trimmed with white crêpe, and bunches of white carnations. Lady Carrington's dress was silver striped gauze velvet with tulle, and festooned with large bouquets of white heather. Mrs. Algernon Mills wore an exquisite toilet of black satin and beaded net, with the richest jet fringe, and clusters of mauve rhododendron. The Baroness de Brienen wore grey moiré draped with white satin and mousseline de soie fringed with white acacia. Miss Consett wore a tulle dress over satin, the tunic strewed with white lilac blossom. The Hon. Lady Campbell wore white silk, trimmed with black velvet and fine jet, the front of dress fringed with lilac. Miss Chamberlain wore a bodice of silver brocade, the skirt of satin veiled with tulle, large sash of silver tulle, ornamented with fleur de lys. Mrs. Sloane Stanley wore a black satin and tulle dress, trimmed with branches of iris and rich jet. Lady Kensington wore black and silver; the Hon. Mrs. Bass a handsome dress of embroidered crêpe de Chine, richly trimmed with jet; the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Pennant, black moire and tulle, with a tablier of embroidered jet net, ornamented with bouquets of jet flowers; and Mrs. Staveley Hill, a bodice and train of ivory brocatelle and satin, trimmed with black velvet and rare Venetian point. Although the Royalties and guests were attired in mourning, according to the order issued on account of the death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, the State ball was not a sombre affair; the complimentary mourning worn proved in most instances very becoming. One toilette, worn by a young married lady, was of soft black ottoman silk, draped with tulle and large butterflies in dull jet, mounted on transparent net; on the left shoulder, gathering together a small puff of the tulle, was a butterfly poising lightly, as if just rested; paniers of violets studded with diamonds. Another toilette was of the new mauve tint shining through white lace, and draped with eucharis lilies. The Prince of Wales danced at the beginning with the Duchess of Teck, and the Princess with the Duke of Cambridge. The display of plate in the supper-room was magnificent, and worthy of the place.

The marriage of Mr. William H. Newman, H.B.M. Consul at Siam, with Ethel, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Boydell Gibson, took place recently at the Church of Our Lady and St. Denis, St. Mary Church, Devon. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Lionel Gould as best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a white corded silk dress and train, the petticoat covered with Honiton lace and real orange blossoms; lace veil, fastened with diamonds and orange blossoms. She was attended by six bridesmaids, all children, dressed in pale blue crêpe, trimmed with coffee lace; hats to correspond; each wore a pearl horseshoe brooch (gifts of the bridegroom), and carried baskets of flowers. After the ceremony the guests, numbering over forty, were received at breakfast by the bride's mother at The Daison, St. Mary Church, Torquay. During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Newman left for Clifton, *en route* for London. The bride's travelling dress was a small check, trimmed with ruby velvet, and hat to match.

The marriage of Mr. Duberly, son of the late Rev. Charles Duberly, of Wolsingham, Durham, and Miss Anna Henrietta Tritton, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Tritton, of Beddington, took place recently at St. Mary's, Beddington, Surrey, and was the occasion of a village *fête*. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Bridges, rector, and the Rev. Clement Sharpe. The bride's dress was a rich poult de soie, trimmed with Belgian point, matching the fine Brussels veil. It was made with a long train, borne by pages in crimson velvet. She was accompanied by seven bridesmaids, wearing white lace skirts, with yellow bouquets and wide sashes; they each carried fans, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Tritton, the bride's mother, wore violet velvet.

Sir Algernon and Lady Borthwick received a select circle at dinner last Saturday evening to meet her Royal Highness Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck; the party included the Duke of Athole, Duke of Leeds, his Excellency Count Corti, Countess of Lathom, Lord and Lady Forrester, Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lady Bolsover, Hon. Lady Campbell, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Sir Charles Wyke, and Mr. French. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and his Royal Highness the Duc D'Aumale honoured Lady Borthwick after dinner with their company at a small musical party, where the following distinguished guests were also present :—Their Excellencies the French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors, Prince and Princess Wagram, the Netherlands Minister and Mdme. de Bylandt, Duc de Marino, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Isabella Countess of Wilton, Countess of Wharncliffe, Countess of Bristol, Lady Mary Hervey, the Marquis de Santurce, Count Moltke, Count Pourtalès, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Earl and Countess of Abingdon, Earl and Countess Lytton, Lady Betty Lytton, the Earl of Arran and Lady Mabel Gore, Earl and Countess Howe, Lady E. Curzon, Earl and Countess of Roden, Lord Richard and Lady Idina Nevill, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lady Delamere, General and Lady Blanche Morris, Baron and Baroness de Brienan, Lady Griselda Ogilvy, Lady Ardilaun, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth. Princess Mary wore a black and white striped satin skirt, under bodice, and train of black satin, trimmed with white lace, and diamonds in her hair. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise was in black, the bodice cut as a low square, and with short sleeves; the Princess wore her hair simply dressed, with diamond stars. Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury wore black satin and jet; the Countess of Lathom, black satin, with white intermixed; the Countess of Beauchamp, white satin. Lady Elcho's white dress, brocaded in small black floral design, was very pretty; the Countess of Wharncliffe wore yellow; Lady Constance Stanley, rich coloured brocade; Lady Griselda Ogilvy, white muslin skirt, trimmed black, black velvet Swiss bodice; Lady Borthwick had a very elegant costume in white satin and pearls; Lady Goldsmid, a pink moiré dress, with broad sash over pink dress, veiled with white lace; Mrs. Bischoffsheim's white satin had small panels of rich gold embroidery at the edge of the skirt, and the bodice was trimmed with the same; Mrs. Villiers, pale mauve tulle, with satin bodice; Mrs. Arthur Kennard, white lace and muslin, made with high bodice; Miss Armytage, black velvet striped bodice and tulle skirt, trimmed jet.

The Faithfull Shepherdesse, as rendered by the "Pastoral Players" on Saturday, was almost as great a success as *As You Like It*. The piece is not one that gives much scope for the display of dramatic power, nor was the company nearly so strong as at the representations of Shakespeare's comedy. Miss Calhoun, Mrs. Plowden, and Miss Fulton were absent, and Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Elliott had parts which gave them comparatively little opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The young Indian lady who enacted "the Faithfull Shepherdesse" made a very pretty and graceful Amoret; Lady Archibald Campbell was an Orlando-like Perigot; and "the wanton Cloe," a most difficult character to deal with, was well represented by Miss Lucy Roche. Nothing could have been prettier than the *mise-en-scène*. The groups of shepherds, shepherdesses, and satyrs, dancing round the altar of Pan, or winding through the trees, to the music of the oaten stop and pastoral pipe, were worth going a long way to see. The masque was witnessed by a distinguished audience, who seemed to enjoy the delightful entertainment thoroughly. Those who know the text of *The Faithfull Shepherdesse* were somewhat astonished to find so little offence in Mr. Godwin's version.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on July 4, 11, 18, and 25.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(FOURTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

1. H ome R
2. O rmol U
3. M orril L
4. E ri E

Solutions have been received from Senga, Two Countesses, Conjecture, G.C.H., Godiva, Magnet, Tim, South Western, S.O.F., Felix, Waddles, Emmi, Sociable, M.A.E.B., Zyx, Roslyn, Peewit, Kildale, Cymro, Culverin, Noryb, Mike, L.E.L., Bios, Katydid, Query, Chelmsford, Tilly Slowboy, Vertumnus, and one unsigned with the postmark Taunton.

MARCH TIES.—Persevere and Todcat have sent correct solutions, and remain competing. Beam has given Light 3 inaccurately, and falls out of the competition.

MAY TIES.—Hampton Courtier, Ketha, Mac, and Pegasus have all sent incorrect solutions, and remain competing.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(FIFTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

PROEM.

We are apt to associate the two,
But in England this will not always do.

1.

The Assyrian chief fell beneath her sword,
And defeat overtook the Assyrian horde.

2.

The English village that a title gives
To one whose name in warlike story lives.

3.

To the smoker 'tis dear for all it yields
Of calm delight from its fertile fields.

4.

Anomaly that may well be denounced,
'Tis spelt quite unlike the way it's pronounced.

Princess Frederica has graciously consented to open a People's Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition in the parish of All Saints', South Lambeth, at Springfield-house, Wandsworth-road. Over one hundred and twenty money prizes are offered, including several given by the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lady Emily Cavendish, and other friends, many of whom have promised to support the Princess at the opening ceremony on July 15. At the distribution of the prizes, on Saturday the 18th of July, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram has promised to preside. The proceedings will be each day enlivened by a concert, at which several professional and amateur artists have kindly promised their services.

Earl Fortescue, writing to a Church Defence Conference at Barnstaple on Thursday, said that the remarks made on the subject of disestablishment by many Liberal candidates had at last decided him to join the Defence Association. He referred to the great voluntary Christianising efforts of the Church, and said that multitudes of the very poorest class would be left without any pastor but for the Established Church. He believed disestablishment would be seriously detrimental to the interests of Christianity, and would increase and aggravate the offences against man and God. He therefore attached more importance to this question than any that divided Moderate Liberals from Moderate Conservatives; and, in fact, attached so much importance to it that he said deliberately, as a Liberal from his youth, he could not wish success to any Parliamentary candidate who advocated disestablishment.

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